The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,753 New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1886.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captains.	TUESDAY. 1886.
— GWALIOR	2733	300	R. Haselwood....	3rd Aug.
L SHANNON......	4189	800	J. S. Murray	10th „
M HYDASPES.....	2984	500	G. Scrivener........	17th „
L BALLAARAT ...	4752	900	P. S. Tomlin	24th „
— SIAM	3041	500	R. F. Briscoe	31st „
L ROME	5013	1000	G. F. Cates	7th Sept.
M MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson ..	14th „
L CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmonds ..	24th „

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets issued, including railway fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge will leave the P. & O. Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
BRINDISI......	3512	550	A. W. Adamson ..	6th Aug.
ANCONA	3123	600	S. F. Cole	20th „
RAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	3rd Sept.
VERONA	3116	600	M. de Horne	17th „

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, July 22, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
„ to Marseilles „ 520, „ 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO ..	5,000	800	....20th August	10th Oct.
MANILLA..........	5,000	800	....10th Sept.	1st Nov.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	....1st Oct.	20th Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	3,500	15th Aug.
R. RUBBATTINO	5,000	6th Sept.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sasscon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July, 29, 1886.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI* AND TRIESTE.

* In order to avoid quarantine, steamers will proceed from Port Said to Trieste direct, omitting Brindisi, until further notice.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886.
MEDUSA	E. Perini	3,500	550	3rd August.
ELEKTRA	G. Ragusin....	4,200	600	16th „
PANDORA	T. Radonicich..	3,500	500	....
POSEIDON	G. Doncich	4,600	650	16th Sept.
BERENICE	C. Bechtinger..	3,500	550	3rd October
THISBE	A. Ballovich	3,500	500	16th „

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.......	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI........	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1886.
BERENICE	C. Bechtinger	3,500	550.......	4th Aug.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. von HOFFER,
Ag. Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street,
Bombay, 27th July 1886.

HIS HIGHNESS THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN ZANZIBAR AND BOMBAY DIRECT.

THE S.S. "MALACA," Captain SCHACHT, will leave this for ZANZIBAR, on the 7th August. For freight and passage, apply to

ALLANA MUNJEE,
No. 57, Khoja Mohla, Mandvi Bunder. Agent.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBT.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BURMA,
AFTER THE CONQUEST,
VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,
FROM
MANDALAY.
BY
GRATTAN GEARY,
FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

LONDON :
SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON, SEARLE, AND RIVINGTON,
CROWN BUILDINGS, 188, FLEET STREET.
BOMBAY: THACKER & CO., LIMITED, and at the "*BOMBAY GAZETTE*" Offices.

[Rs. 4. Postage annas 4 extra.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 6th August, 1886, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on MONDAY, 9th August, (on arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "GOA," 1,906 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 4th August, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on MONDAY, the 12th August, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd August, 1886. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN CIGARS,

PREPARED at TRICHINOPOLY, MADRAS PRESIDENCY, expressly for TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, from finest selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.

			Cash Prices.
TREACHER'S NOBLE'S CHEROOTS, without Straw	per Box of	100 Rs.	1 12
TREACHER'S DAWSON'S CHEROOTS, with Straw	„	100 „	1 12
TREACHER'S THOMSON'S CHEROOTS, with Straw.........	„	100 „	1 14
TREACHER'S HAVANNAH, CIGAR SHAPE	„	100 „	2 0
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, CIGAR SHAPE	„	100 „	1 14
TREACHER'S DINDIGUL CHEROOTS, with Straw	„	100 „	2 4
TREACHER'S MUSTER, Barrel Shape.......................	„	100 „	2 2
TREACHER'S CLUB MUSTER, CIGAR Shape....................	„	100 „	3 0

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TOBACCOS, &c.

CIGARETTES.

	Rs. a.
Excelsior Brand, per box of 100..........................	2 0

TOBACCOS.

Will's Celebrated Bristol Bird's Eye, ¼ lb. packet	0 14
Do. do. Virginian Shag do.	0 14
Do. do. Three Castles do.	0 14
Cope's Golden Cloud, 1lb. box	2 12
Excelsior Tobacco, Flake cut for Pipes, 4oz. packet..	1 1
Do. do. Long cut for Cigarettes do. ..	1 1
Golden Leaf, in Cake, for cutting, per lb	2 4
Cavendish in Sticks, per lb...........................	0 14

INDO-AMERICAN TOBACCO.

Specially prepared from the finest selected Virginian Tobacco.

Golden Leaf Smoking Mixture, ½ lb. tin	1 2
Do. do. do. 1 lb. tin	2 4

MEERSCHAUM PIPES, BRIARWOOD PIPES, CIGAR AND CIGARETTE CASES, MATCH BOXES, &c.

TREACHER & CO., Limited.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

REDUCTION IN PRICE.

CHOICE INDIAN TEAS
FROM THE
KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, Limited.

THE KOUSANIE TEAS are the choicest of all Indian Teas, they are grown in the District orignally selected by the Government of India for inaugurating the growth of Tea in India, and for superiority of quality have grained TWELVE MEDALS and TEN PRIZES at Exhibitions in India, England, and Paris.

CASH PRICE LIST.

KOUSANIE MIXTURE, a well-known specialty from the Kousanie Gardens.	1 lb. pkt. per pkt.	1 6
	2 lb. pkt. per pkt.	2 12
	5 lb. catties per catty..................	6 12
SOUCHONG, Finest in 2 lb. packets	......per packet	2 12
PEKOE, Finest in 2lb. packets	........per packet	3 0
HYSON, Young (green)............	1 lb. packet	1 10
ORANGE PEKOE, Finest............	„	1 10
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE.	in 1 lb. pkt. per packet	1 0
	in 2 lb. pkt. per packet	2 0
* TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD a small broken leaf Tea............................	per lb.	0 12

Special Wholesale Terms to the Trade.

Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency,
TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
An Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.

Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

BOARD AND SUPERVISION OF STUDIES.

THE Rev. J. E. DOBSON, U.P. Minister, is prepared to receive Boarders in Edinburgh, boys or young gentlemen sent home from abroad to attend School or College, to direct their Studies, supervise home preparation, and carefully attend to their moral and religious training.

A thoroughly comfortable home offerred.

References exchanged.

1 India Buildings, Victoria Street, Edinburgh, Scotland
or to the Rev. JAMES SHEPHERD, M.D.,
Mission House, Udaipur, Rajputana.

FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,
No. 9, FORBES STREET,
OLDEST DEPOT
OF
INDIAN OILMANSTORES,
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY
FOR 50 YEARS.
AWARDED MEDALS
AT
THE LONDON EXHIBITION OF 1873,
AT
THE AMSTERDAM EXHIBITION OF 1883,
AND
AT THE JUBILEE EXHIBITION OF MELBOURNE OF 1884-85.
DIPLOMAS AWARDED
AT THE MELBOURNE EXHIBITION OF 1883,
AND
AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.
Price List on Application.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO MESSES AND CLUBS.
NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME.

HEART-LABELLED SPIRITS.

TREACHER & CO.

HAVE the utmost confidence in recommending these choice Spirits. In purity, quality and excellence, they are unsurpassed by any in India.

			Cash per dozen.	Rs.	a.
TREACHER'S	Invalid	BRANDY, ****	...... „	55	0
Specially adapted for medical use.					
TREACHER'S	Fine Old Pale	BRANDY, ***	...... „	35	0
Soft and delicate, much appreciated.					
TREACHER'S	Old Pale	BRANDY, **	...... „	31	0
A very choice and matured spirit.					
TREACHER'S	Pale	BRANDY, *	...... „	27	0
A sound and good peg Brandy.					
TREACHER'S	Glenlivet	WHISKY,	...... „	22	8
A blend of the finest Original Highland Whiskies of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour.					
TREACHER'S	SPECIA LLIQUEUR	GLENLIVET,	...... „	25	0
A Genuine, Ripe, Old Whisky of a rich mellow flavour and aroma.					
TREACHER'S	Old Irish	WHISKY,	...... „	22	8
A fine matured spirit, soft and mellow.					
TREACHER'S	Superior Old	HOLLANDS,	...... „	17	0
A pure wholesome spirit.					
TREACHER'S	Old Plymouth	GIN,	...... „	19	0
Dry and Pure, very palatable flavour.					
TREACHER'S	Dry Unsweetened	GIN,	...... „	18	0
A perfectly pure spirit, very superior.					
TREACHER'S	Sweetened Old Tom	GIN,	...... „	17	0
High quality and delicate flavour.					
TREACHER'S	Finest Old Jamaica	RUM,	...... „	22	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.
Illustrated price-lists free on application.

SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

DRESS SUITS.
"AS NOW WORN." CORRECT TASTE AND "SUPERIOR FINISH."

THIN BLACK WEST-OF-ENGLAND Broadcloth, lined Rich Silk ...	from Rs. 85
A SPECIALITY—The lightest cloth made, Fine Black Indiana... ...	„ „ 100
SUPERFINE BLACK TWILLED DRESS CASHMERE, very Elastic, without gloss, now generally demanded, Rich Satin Linings and Corded Silk Breast Facings	...Rs. 100 to 150
Dew-proof Overcoats, "Extra Light," to cover Suit	...from Rs. 36

SPECIAL CASH (or V.P.P.), DISCOUNT—Two annas in the Rupee =12½ per cent.

HOAR & CO., { TAILORS, } BOMBAY.

ROENISCH PIANOFORTES
Illsutrated price-lists free by post,

SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

CONVENIENT FAMILY OR BACHELORS' JARS.

The jars are protected with wicker work, and are made to contain 2 or 4 Imperial gallons

		Per 2 gals.	Per 4 gal.
SCOTCH or IRISH WHISKY (inclusive of jar)		Rs. 22 0	Rs. 42 0
COGNAC ****	do.	„ 35 0	„ 68 0
COGNAC ***	do.	„ 31 0	„ 60 0
COGNAC **	do.	„ 27 0	„ 52 0
COGNAC *	do.	„ 25 0	„ 48 0
SHERRY, Manzanilla..........		„ 22 0	„ 42 0
LOCK TAPS (plated), effectually protecting contents		each	„ 4 0
JARS, 2 gallon, allowed for if delivered free at our godown.........		„	„ 3 0
JARS, 4 gallon, do. do. do.		„	„ 4 0

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

PIANO FOR RS. 280 CASH!!!
S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.
BIJOU OR STUDENT'S PIANO.

CASE IS OF SOLID WOOD (no Veneer), specially selected to stand the Indian climate.

EBONIZED AND GOLD OR PLAIN MAHOGANY.

INTERIOR—Solid complete Iron Frame, with horizontal stringing.

ACTION is of the most simple kind, less liable to get out of order than the complicated actions generally sold with the more expensive Pianos; and should it in travelling or moving be disarranged, an amateur can easily remedy the defect. It is of the best material, secured throughout.

Tone and Touch are excellent.

COMPASS—Five Octaves (C to C) sufficient for the performance of accompaniments to Vocal Music, and of most Music arranged for the Piano.

Unnecessary expense in ornamentation has been spared. Durability and moderate price are the chief points studied in the manufacture of this Piano; and we can confidently state that for price and quality this Piano is without a rival in the Indian market.

SIZE—Length, 3ft. 3in.; height, 3ft. 7in.; depth from back to front, 1ft. 10in. Weight, about 160lbs.

Price Rs. 300, Packed.

NEW PIANOS, each at...	Rs. 300, 450, 600, 650, 750, 850, 900, 1,750.
SECOND-HAND PIANOS	from Rs. 300 to Rs. 750
HARMONIUMS	from Rs. 100 to Rs. 800
AMERICAN ORGANS	from Rs. 120 to Rs. 750

OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, POST-FREE.

S. ROSE & CO., 21, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS.
Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

STARLEY AND SUTTON'S "ROYAL METEOR."
BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES
WITH PATENT ADJUSTABLE BALL BEARINGS.

THESE MACHINES are celebrated for their strength, lightness, and superior finish, and in commending them to the athletic young men in India, MARCKS and Company, Limited, beg respectfully to notify their readiness to dispose of them when desired on the

HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM.

THE METEOR BICYCLE
Elegantly painted and fitted with front wheel brake.
50 in., 52in., and 54 in., Cash, Rs. 300.
On the HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM for one year, Rs. 330.
by monthly payments of Rs. 27-8-0.

THE METEOR TRICYCLE,
44 in. Cash, Rs. 430.
On the HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM for one year, Rs. 474.
by monthly payments of Rs. 39-8-0.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

☞ The principle of the Hire Purchase System was fully explained in connection with Pianos in our June's issue of "Limited Remarks."

GRAND AUCTION.

THE BURMESE PRIZE PROPERTY
AND
THE BAGHDAD JEWELS, &c.,
ARE ON VIEW DAILY
FROM 11 A.M. TO 4 P.M., ONLY.

ORDERS TO PURCHASE REGISTERED GRATIS.

DIAMONDS, PEARLS, RUBIES, EMERALDS, OPALS, CAT'S-EYES, WATCHES, CHAINS, RINGS, BANGLES, BRACELETS, BAJOOS, EARRINGS, NECKLETS, PENDANTS, GOLD AND SILVER PLATE, &c.

AUCTION COMMENCES AT 12 O'CLOCK,
ON MONDAY, 9TH AUGUST,
AND LASTS ABOUT FOUR DAYS.

HAMILTON & CO.,
GOVERNMENT JEWELLERS,
CALCUTTA.

AMERICAN ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS.
Illustrated price-lists free.

SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & CO.'S BRANDY.

WE have arranged to keep in stock this well-known BRANDY FOR SALE :—

In Bottles Rs. 21-8 per case.
In Flasks „ 23-4 „
In ½ Flasks „ 25-4 „

This Brandy has already won a reputation of its own with the public, so we can safely recommend it for general use. Trial orders are solicited from persons up to this time using other brands. Special terms will be quoted on application to wholesale dealers

SOLE AGENT :
MEIFFRE NEVEU AND Co.,
No 5, PATELL STREET

SUB-AGENT :
JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
PHAIDOWNEE.

GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

WE have now a VERY LARGE and FRESH Assortment of the above, SPECIALLY ADAPTED for the coming Hot Season.

UNDERVESTS.	Rs. a.
Cotton Lace ....from	3 12
Balbriggan Lace ....from	7 0
Silk Lace ....from	10 0
Brown Merino, Very Fine ....from	7 0
White Summer Merino, Very Fine ......from	4 8
Silk and Wool, Finest Make and Coolest Wear ....from	7 8
International	2 8
Striped Balbriggan, Thin Make..................	7 8
PANTS OR DRAWERS.	
Brown Merino ....from	8 0
White Gauze Merino, Cool and Thin ...from	6 8
Anglo-Indian (Silk and Wool to Match) Vests ....from	8 8
Striped Balbriggan, new Patterns......from	9 0
International do. ....from	3 0

SOCKS.	Rs. a.
Fine Cotton Silk Clocks ....per doz. pair	11 8
„ „ Embroidered Fronts .... „	19 0
Lisle Thread, Black, with Clocks...per pair	2 12
Lisle Thread Stripes ....per doz.	16 8
Balbriggan New Stripes .... from	21 0
PLAIN COLORS DRABS.	
Browns, Seal, Cardinal Navy, &c. ......from	21 0
Balbriggan Blue or Black Embroidered Fancy Fronts, for evening wear ....per pair	2 12
Summer Merino, New Stripes, and Plain Colors ....from	17 8

CASH DISCOUNT 10 PER CENT.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,
HOSIERS, SHIRTMAKERS, & OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

PATRONIZED BY
H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF BOMBAY,
GENERAL SIR C. G. ARBUTHNOT, K.C.B.
GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy .... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, of the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the toal for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs. 10
Single Copy ....Annas 4

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that the undersigned DID, on the 2nd instant, PAY to HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY in Bombay the sum of Rs. 14,600, being the 205th monthly instalment of the Vehar Water Works debt.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 2nd Aug., 1886.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY STATE RAILWAYS. TO CARRIAGE BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

THE Engineer-in-Chief, Bellary-Kristna and Cuddapah Nellore Railways, is prepared to receive TENDERS from such persons as may be willing to build

15 THIRD CLASS COACHES.

The conditions of contract, forms of tender, and specification may be obtained on application to the UNDERSIGNED, and the drawings, 9 in number, may be inspected at his office, or may be obtained on payment of Rs. 27.

No ironwork or fittings, except of a trifling nature, will be required, but chiefly woodwork.

C. E. CARDEW, A. M. I. C. E.,
Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent.
Guntakal Junction, 31st July, 1886.

THE ANCHOR LINE s.s. "VICTORIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages, exceeding in weight 30 cwts., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing-shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain Macaulay will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 2nd August, 1886.

THE S.S. "KNIGHT of St. PATRICK" has ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL and GLASGOW with a general cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature, and to take delivery of their goods without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into consignees' boats, and if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's option at their risk and expense.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain DIXON, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds, the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 2nd August, 1886.

THE BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of 7 per cent., free of Income Tax, for the half-year ended 30th June, 1886, will be payable on and after THURSDAY, the 5th instant, between 11 a.m. and 2-30 p.m., to those shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 29th ultimo, on production of their share certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors,
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay, 2nd August, 1886.

NOTICE.

THE STABLES of the undersigned in Bellasis Road, Byculla, have THIS DAY been REMOVED to their new premises LOCKSLEY HALL, next door opposite the Byculla Club, where it is requested all letters and orders should be sent.

The undersigned also beg to announce that the large patronage they have been favoured with throughout India has enabled them to enter into special arrangements with the dealers, by which it is expected they will be able to secure the LARGEST NUMBER of HORSES this season, and trust that their numerous constituents will favor them with a continuance of their patronage and support.

ABDOOL RAHMON MUNI & CO.
Locksley Hall, Bellasis Road, Byculla, 1st Aug., 1886.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS COMPANY, Limited.

COCOANUT AND KEROSINE OILS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of Cocoanut and Kerosine Oils required by the Company for six months, commencing on the first day of August current.

Sealed Tenders, endorsed "Tenders for Oils," will be received by the Bombay Agent, at his Office, Treacher's Buildings, up to 1 p. m. (Gun-fire), on SATURDAY, the 7th instant.

Quantities.

Cocoanut Oil, about 7½ tons, or 25 cwts. per month.
Kerosine Oil, about 1,500 gallons, or 250 gallons per month.

To be delivered free on Railway Wagons, Wari Bunder, Bombay.

No Tender will be accepted without a deposit of Rs. 500 only.

The Bombay Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

C. A. WINTER,
Bombay Agent, H. H. the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company, Limited.
Bombay, 2nd August, 1886.

TOILET SOAPS.

EECKELAER'S CELEBRATED TOILET SOAPS.

Bouquet de Violettes, Rose Printaniere, a l'opoponax, a l'Heleohope.

Re. 1, Re. 1-4, and Re. 1-8 per box of 3 tablets.

PEAR'S TRANSPARENT SOAP.

Tablets, Balls and Sticks.
10 as., 14 as., and Re. 1-4.

TOILET SOAPS

In boxes containing three tablets.

Almond.
Brown Windsor.
Curd.
Sunflower.
Elder Flower.
Honey.
Glycerine.
Carbolic.

Per box, 12 as.

FOR SALE BY

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
(CHEMISTS)
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Corporation of Bombay will be held here on WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 p.m., for the consideration of the following business :—

1. Government Resolution appointing J. P. Cornforth, Esq., as member of the Corporation, *vice* Deputy Surgeon-General H. Cook, resigned.
2. Letter from the Secretary, Town Council, reporting the Budget transfers sanctioned by the Council on the 14th and 21st July, 1886.
3. Report of the Committee of the Corporation on the question of the proposed site for new Municipal Offices. Notice of motion from Rahimtula M. Sayani, Esq., of intention to move that the new site near the Sailors' Home be accepted, and that the Municipal Commissioner be authorised to arrange with Mr. Chisholm for the modification of his design and plans so as to adapt them to the new site, and to proceed with the carrying out of the building within the limits mentioned in the report of the Committee of the Corporation, dated 31st July, 1886.
4. Letter from the Chairman, Town Council, communicating the recommendations of the Council regarding the improvement of the Victoria Gardens, the formation of a Botanical collection therein, &c.
5. Government Resolution on the report of the working of the Bombay Veterinary College and Hospital for Animals.
6. Petition from Moola Jewa and other Halalkhors, making statements against Halalkhor and other Sub-Inspectors of the Health Department.
7. Petition from Messrs. Cursetjee Sorabjee Setna, Dorabjee Dosabhoy and other residents of 2nd Parsiwada Street, Khetwadi, applying for time till October, to provide proper troughs and pipes to their houses.
8. Further consideration of motion moved, on the 28th May last, by Gokuldas Jugmohundas, Esq., regarding the passing of funeral processions of the Bombay Hindu community along the Queen's Road.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, T. Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 2nd August, 1886.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

ON VIEW, the late Mr. C. BEARD's valuable Household Furniture, Thurston's Billiard Table, &c., TO BE SOLD at Cumballa Hill, above Kemp and Co.'s, on WEDNESDAY, 4th August.

ICES, ices, wines and spirits of the best quality to be had only at the Vienna Confectionery. Whoever likes to have good Mocha Coffee, please try at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 2, Church Gate Street.

COME and SEE our new Crockery, Glassware, Electroplatedware Cutlery, Table Ornaments, Vases, Plush Goods, Table Lamps, Toys, Dolls, Hand Bags, Umbrellas, &c. Prices Cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

THE Compiler of the ZOROASTRIAN CALENDAR requests the Parsee community of Bombay and the Mofussil to send in their names with their designations and residences to "Vartman Press," Dhobi Talao, without delay, as he intends to give a complete list of the Parsee inhabitants in the new calendar.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, BOMBAY.—Cheap and comfortable accommodation for the monsoon.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

FOR SALE, a bungalow at Akola, Berars, with compound and out-houses. For particulars apply to GEO. R. PURVIS & SON, Bombay.

AERATED WATER, Stores, and any order, we may be favoured with, delivered free to any parts, of Bombay, BARTON & Co., Ld., Church-gate Street.

BOOK OF BOMBAY.—Illustrating the TOPOGRAPHY and HISTORY of BOMBAY and WESTERN INDIA. Cloth bound, Demy 8vo., Rs. 5.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING ! WATERPROOF CLOTHING !! Strong and Durable. Moderately priced.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

OUR OUTFITTING DEPARTMENTS are now replete with a new and fashionable Stock at moderate prices.—The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Bombay and Poona.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

METEOR BICYCLE and TRICYCLE.—With all patented improvements. For cash or monthly instalments.—MARCKS and Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY for the Frere Fletcher School, an ASSISTANT RESIDENT MISTRESS; for particulars, apply to Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis, Marine Lines.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5 ; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WOODCUTTING and ENGRAVING.—Advertisement Blocks Engraved and Stereotyped—also Crests' Monograms, and Mottoes Engraved on Watches, Rings, &c.—H. A. Geyer and Co., Bombay.

AUSTRALIAN POTATOES.—Orders registered by the undersigned, who receive regular shipments. For particulars apply to Godown-keeper, Wm. WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo Street.

TO LET, the premises lately occupied by the G. I. P. Railway Company, in Elphinstone Circle, suitable for Offices, Shops, and Dwelling quarters. For particulars, apply to REMINGTON & CO.

PLUSH LADIES' COMPANIONS of different sizes also Cushions and Slippers worked in beautiful and artistic designs. Prices moderate.—At STEWARD & Co., No. 2, Church Gate Street.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS :—Paints in 15 colors (28 lbs. kegs) received direct from Manufacturers. For prices, apply to LEATHES and Co., Commercial Sale Rooms, Hummum Street, Fort.

THE undersigned has the pleasure to inform the Public that he has a large assortment of Maccaroni, Vermicelli and Soup Paste, of different qualities. P. CASSANELLO, No. 40, Meadow Street, Fort.

GENT'S PATENT DANCING PUMPS and for the EVENING WEAR, by the best London makers Rs. 13-8. Also Patent Oxford Shoes Rs. 14. BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

"LIGHTNING" CIGAR CUTTERS, useful and ornamental, adjusted for 3 sizes of Cigars, No Mess, Club, Bar or Smoking-room should be without one. Rs. 6 each. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

CARTER'S SEEDS, in hermetically closed boxes, just received. Price : Flower, Rs. 5, 7-8, and 10 ; Vegetable, Rs. 3, 6-8 and 12-8 each. Purity guaranteed by PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross-Road, Bombay.

BEWARE of Country imitations under the name of French Tiles. Arnaud Etienne's Roofing, Flooring, Ridges, &c., are the best and genuine French Tiles, only imported by SORABSHAH & Co., Sole Agents, 105, Medow-street, Fort.

CLOCKS and TIMEPIECES for offices, travelling, hall, &c., from Rs. 5, 8, 10, 12, 15, 18, 20 and upwards.—KANNY & Co., Watch-makers, Jewellers, 6, Rampart Row.

JUST RECEIVED, Ladies', Gent's and Children's Galloshes or Overshoes. Gent's and Children's Waterproof Clothing—Apply to Y. A. LACKA & Co., Civil, Military and Naval Tailors, Corner of Meadows and Hummum Streets.

FOR SALE.—Silicate Paint Co.'s Paints and Duresco, Doulton's Stoneware Pipes, Angus and Son's Leather Belting and Hose, Morton's Wire Fencing and Gates, Gibb's Guaranteed Portland Cement, Seyssel's Asphalte, Galvert's Carbolic Powder (15 per cent. acid) and Sanitas Powder, Fire Bricks and Clay, Ash and Lacy's Galvanized, Plain and Corrugated Iron Sheets.—RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS, Bombay Metal Mart.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT.—Breakfasts, Dinners, Tea, Coffee, Ices, Cooling Drinks Wines, Spirits, &c., 22 Apollo Street.

AUTHORISED

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,

with number of Stand, &c.

Complete and easy reference.

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

LIVERPOOL *VIA* CHINA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM SHIP COMPANY,
AND
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.

A Steamer belonging to one of the above Companies sails from Hong-Kong for San Francisco, calling at Yokohama about every twelve days, and the undersigned have been authorised to issue through tickets at the following rates :—

From Calcutta to Yokohama	... Rs.	338 8 0
,, ,, to San Francisco	... ,,	901 0 0
,, ,, to Liverpool	... ,,	1,182 4 0

N.B.—A reduction of Rs. 202-8-0 from first-class ordinary fare is made to Officers of the British and Foreign, Military, Naval and Civil Services, who book through to Liverpool.

For Passage or Freight, apply to

WHITNEY BROTHERS & CO.,
Agents,
No. 2, New China Bazaar Street.
Calcutta, 15th April, 1886.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St., London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public ; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS : TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIP AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

SALES BY AUCTION.

LEATHES AND Co.
COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS,
HUMMUM STREET.

LEATHES and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, at 3 p. m., by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Fazul Dossa, three cases of fancy glassware.

ON WEDNESDAY, 3 P. M.

LEATHES and Co. have been favored with instructions to sell by Public Auction at the Commercial Sale Rooms a quantity of household and office furniture, an English iron safe, fitted with a Chubbs lock, and a number of miscellaneous articles. Early inspection invited.

LEATHES & Co.
Bombay, 3rd August, 1886.

MESSRS. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.
15, FORBES STREET.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 3rd instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their auction room in Forbes Street, at 2 p.m., on account of the concerned—
3 cases Maccrone.

SALE OF WHISKY.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 3rd instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their auction room at 2 p.m., an account and at the risk of whom it may concern:
20 cases Whisky by Thom and Cameron.
1 case German Beer.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.
Bombay, 3rd August, 1886.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY,
41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

RETAIL SALE OF SEWING MACHINES AT WHOLESALE RATE.

The undersigned have the pleasure to announce to their numerous patrons, that arrangements have been made for direct importation from all the principal, English, American and Continental manufacturers of their best and latest Sewing Machine.

Our recent arrivals are from—
Messrs Baer and Rempel, in Bielefeld.
,, Seidel and Naumann, in Dresden.
,, G. M. Pfaff, in Kinserlantern.
,, Junker and Ruh.
,, Wheeler and Willson.

All machines are first-class, in thorough working order and are retailed at wholesale rates.

☞ A certificate of genuineness and a guarantee for three years accompany each machine. We offer to our patrons the largest variety at extremely reasonable rates.

Illustrated Lists, and every information promptly furnished on application. An inspection is respectfully solicited,

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 3rd August, 1886.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY.

AUCTION SALE of two very valuable landed properties at Mody Bay or Frere Road, Fort.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant, Mr. BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction at the respective premises at 4 and 5 o'clock p.m.

By order of the mortgagee, Memon Beg Mahomed Hajee Aba Rahiman, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Muncherjee Sorabjee Lalla. Under and in pursuance of the power of sale given to the said mortgagee under an Indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 10th day of February, 1886.

Lot I.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant, at 4 o'clock p.m., on the undermentioned premises.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, together with the messuage standing thereon, situate on the Mody Bay Port Trust Estate in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Fort, containing by admeasurement 268 2-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Framjee Hormusjee Mehta, on or towards the south by the property of Mahomed Ally Hasumally, on or towards the east by vacant ground belonging to the said Trustees, and on or towards the west by Frere Road, which said premises were and are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 8480, and Municipal Assessment under No. 47, and the said premises are now in the occupation of the said Muncherjee Sorabjee Lalla and his tentants.

Lot II.

Also on the same day, at 5 o'clock p. m., on the undermentioned premises.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, together with the messuage standing thereon, situate on the Mody Bay Port Trust Estate, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Fort, containing by admeasurement 311 1-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of the Bombay Municipality, on or towards the west by the Frere Road, on or towards the north by the property of Sorabjee Nowrojee Tarewalla, and on or towards the south by Cochin Street, and which said premises were and are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 8480, and Municipal assessment under No.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned auctioneer on the first storey of the National Bank building.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer.
Bombay, 3rd August, 1886.

NOTICES.

HARRISON CARTER'S world-renowned FLOUR ROLLER MILLING PLANT and DISINTEGRATORS.

SOLE AGENT FOR INDIA.
C. B. PARKINSON,
28, Apollo Street,
Bombay.

From whom Estimates, Plans, and all particulars can be obtained.

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS' PIANOS, with the new tuning apparatus at London Prices Plus 12½ per cent., being cost of freight, etc., to Bombay.

Under special arrangements with the Manufacturers the Undersigned beg respectfully to bring to the notice of the Public that they are in a position to sell these Pianos—the most perfect Pianos constructed—at the above prices.

Illustrated Price Lists free on application.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

RE GERALD LEATHES TREVOR, DECEASED.

ALL PERSONS having claims upon the estate of GERALD LEATHES TREVOR, deceased, late of No. 3, Hummum Street, within the Fort of Bombay, General Merchant, are requested to send particulars thereof in writing to the undersigned within one month from this date, after which date no claim will be entertained.—Dated this 22nd day of July 1886.

WILKIN AND BLAND,
Solicitors to the Executors.
5, Hornby Row, Bombay.

"CHEROOTS AND CIGARS"
PREPARED AT
TRICHINOPOLY & MADRAS PRESIDENCY
EXPRESSLY FOR
N. C. DALAL,

FROM finest selected and thoroughle MATURED TOBACCO, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best smokes procurable.

	Cash prices Rs. as.
Nobles, per box of 100	1 8
Dawsons Prime, with straw	1 10
Dawsons Muster	1 8
Havanahs, No. 1	1 12
Havanahs, No. 2	1 8
Beehives	1 12
Imitation Q. Devil	1 6

N. C. DALAL,
6 CHURCH-GATE-STREET.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST

will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co. Calcutta.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.

		Cost Price.
1.	Portable Engine by Clayton and Shuttleworth, H. P. 10	Rs. 3,600
1.	Centrifugal pump 8" Dimr. complete with 30 ft. W. J. pipe bend, Foot Valve and Strainer	,, 1,100
2.	Bull's dredgers 4½ c. ft. at Rs. 180 each	,, 360
1.	Bull's dredger 6 c. ft	,, 321
200 ft.	Oxidised cotton belting, 6" wide with leather laces	,, 268
	Total....	Rs. 5,649

THE whole of the above Machinery, which was purchased (new) in April 1885, has only been in use about three months, and is now believed to be in good working order.

Delivery of any or all of the above lots will be given at Tellichery for two-thirds of cost price or open to any reasonable offer.

Purchasers must satisfy themselves as to the actual condition of each lot before tendering.

G. ANDERSON, M.I.C.E.,
District Engineer, Dt Bd, Malabar.
July, 27.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
,, ,, ,, Overland Summary,
,, ,, ,, Weekly Budget,
,, ,, ,, Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co.
Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Acting Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street Bombay.

WINES FOR SALE, shipped by Messrs. BARTON & Co., London, and obtainable at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

	Qts. per doz. Rs. a.	Pts. per 2 doz. Rs. a.
CHAMPAGNE, Perrier Jouët & Co.'s "B" brand Reserve Cuvée	0	61 0
And in Magnums at Rs. 114 per dozen.		
SPARKLING MOSELLE, Nonpareil	4 0	44 0
SPARKLING HOCK, Brut "B" brand	42 0	46 0
SHERRY, Pale Dry Montilla	27 0	..
CLARET, Langoirans	12 8	14 0
St. Estephe	13 8	15 8
Chateau Leoville (bottled 1878)	30 0	...
BRANDY, Barton's Old Cognac	34 8	..
Courvoisier's	24 0	..

Terms :—Net Cash. All the above are supplied to the local and up-country Clubs and to numerous Messes.

LYON & Co., Sole Agents.
Bombay, 15th February, 1886.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 50 0	
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 56 0	Rs 59 0
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	,, 44 0	—
Dry Elite ,,	,, 46 0	,, 48 0
First Quality Dry	,, 38 0	,, 40 0
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'or	,, 55 0	,, 58 2

From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE.

Goldlack, extra	,, 44 0	,, 47 0

STILL HOCKS.

From G. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	,, 16 0	,, 19 0
Geisenheimer	,, 17 0	,, ...
Leibtraumilch	,, 21 0	,, 24 0
Steinwein	,, 21 0	,, ...
Hochheimer Berg	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Rudesheimer	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Marcobrunner	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 34 0	...

From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE.

Brauneberger	Rs. 15 0	Rs. ...
Liebfraumilch	,, —	,, 21 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	,, 18 0	,, 21 0
Josefhofer	,, 28 0	,, ... 0
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Steinberger	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Scharzhofberger	,, 34 0	,, 37 0
Johannisberger	,, 35 0	38 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne	Rs. 18 0	...

PORTWINES.

From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good old red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine ,,	,, 22 0	—
Very fine ,,	,, 27 0	...
Most particular reserved old red Port.	,, 38 0	...

CLARETS.

From A. HERMANN AND Co., PARIS

	Per 1 doz. Qts.	
St. Julien Claret	Rs. 9 0	

From MESSRS H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Medoc	,, 10 8	..
Chateau de Frauds	,, 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	,, 14 0	—
Les Canons	,, 16 0	,, 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	,, 18 0	—
Chateau Leoville	,, 19 0	...
Chateau Li Roc St. Estephe	,, 21 0	—
Chateau Lafitte	,, 23 0	...
Chateau Manvesin	,, 27 0	...

From MUNZER & SPANN.

	Qts.	Pts.
St. Estephe	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Haut Canon	,, 15 0	,, 17 0
Margaux Medoc	,, 17 0	,, 19 0
Chateau Larose	,, 28 0	..

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 23 0
Cru de Barreyre	16 0	...

CLARETS.—Continued.

From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WIEN.

Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	...
Chateau Romer	,, 16 0	...

From FRANZ SCARVASY.

Ipvitz	,, 12 0	,,

BRANDY

	Per 1 doz.
Gold labels, Gold capsules	Rs. 26 0
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	,, 21 0
Cognac, Fine Champagne Red Bars { M. & Saann }	,, 24 0
From A. DOIGNON FILS AND Co.	
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules	,, 29 0
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	,, 34 0

BURGUNDY.

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Volnay	Rs. 21 0
Chambertin	,, 26 0

WHISKEY.

	Per 1 doz. qts.
Ben Cruachan's Blend of Finest old Scotch Whiskey	Rs. 20
Thistle Blend Whisky ***	,, 24 0

BEER.

	Per doz. qts.	Per 2 doz. pts
St. Pauli Beer	Rs. 6 4	,, 0 4
Mainzer Export Beer	,, 5 8	,, ..
Hamburger Export Beer	,, 5 4	,, ..
Pilsener Beer	,, 5 12	,, 5 0
Grimm's Pilsener Beer	,, 5 4	...
Bavarian Export Bier from the I.seibrauerei, Lindau	,, 6 0	,, 4 0
Flower & Son's Ale	,, 4 12	,, 3 0
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	,, 5 12	,, ...

SUNDRIES.

Maraschino a case of 25 Pints	Rs. 25 0	..
in Marasque ,, 24 Bottles	,, 40 0	..
	Per doz. quarts.	**per 2 doz. pints.**
Finest Kummuel	Rs. 28 0	Rs. ...
Do. Vermouth Superior	,, 19 0	...
Do. do Finest	,, 20 0	..
Swiss condensed milk in bottles	,, 4 0	...
Do. do do tins	,, 5 0	...
Do. Cheese in tins from	lbs. 19-29	Rs. 0 12
Finest Italian Butter	½ lb. tin at	Rs. 0 9
	1 do.	1 0
	2 do.	1 12

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per ½ lb. tin	0 10
Danish Butter	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Hams, Danish, finest smoked	per lb.	0 11

From FAIRBANK CANNING Co., CHICAGO.

		Rs. a.
Tongues (whole ox)	per tin of 2 lbs.	1 12
Andrews Corned Beef	,, 2 lbs.	0 12
Roast Beef	,, 2 lbs.	0 12
Boiled Beef	,, 2 lbs.	0 12
Brawn	,, 2 lbs.	0 12
Corned Beef	,, 2 lbs.	0 12
do.	,, 1 lbs.	0 8
Potted Tongues	,, ½ lbs.	0 8

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs 1 8
Cellery	,, ...	,, 0 12
French Bean	,, ...	,, 0 9
Young Cut Beans	,, —	,, 0 9
Smoked Sausages	,, ...	,, 1 8
Small Sausages	,, —	,, 1 6
Red Pickled Cabbage in Wine	, ...	,, 1 0
Pease for Soup	, —	,, 1 12

TERMS.

Net cash, no discount.

No order for less than a case of wines (provisions excepted) &c., will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.
Bombay 15th Dec. 1885.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15 ; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £5,348,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOSF, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862	£300,690
1885	£988,156

LIFE BRANCH.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or adults, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,058,767

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863	£1,579,578 3 9	1878	£4,049,15 14 1
1878	£2,645,503 1 2	1885	£5,348,407 9 2

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company,
6, Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	,, 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	,, 1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

PAYMENTS IN RESPECT OF LIFE ASSURANCE ARE NOT LIABLE TO THE INCOME-TAX.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,

Not granted by any other Company whatever :—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.

NEW BUSINESS DURING 188

2,047 PROPOSALS for........................Rs. 59,15,600.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
Premium ...	Rs a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities ; and Conditions liberalised.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Monthly Audit by two Members.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE ORIENTAL," BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY.

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native of European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, and Agency Forms, Reports and Full Particulars on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Manager and Actuary.
HEAD OFFICE, 9 Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

ALLIANCE BRITISH & FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL—£5,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTION.

Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F. R. S., *President.*

James Alexander, Esq.
Charles George Barnett, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq.
Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, M. P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq.
James Helme, Esq.
Richard Hoare, Esq.
Sir Curtis M. Lampson, Bart.
Sampson Lucas, Esq.
Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.
Thomas Masterman, Esq.
Joseph Mayer Montefiore Esq.
Sir Anthony De Rothschild Bart.
Baron Lionel N. De Rothschild.
Hugh Colin Smith, Esq.
Thomas Charles Smith, Esq

AUDITORS.

Lord Edward Cavendish.
Right Hon. Lord Richard Grosvenor, M. P.
Francis Alfred Lucas, Esq.
N. M. De Rothschild, Esq., M. P.
Robert Lewis—*Secretary.*

FIRE RISKS.

In an eligible character are accepted at minimum current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The non-participating rates of premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide, upon Proposals submitted, to issue Polices, and to settle Claims.

The Life Reserve Fund is over.

NINETY-FOUR LAKHS OF RUPEES,

which (irrespective of, and in addition to, the paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund) being about 30 per cent. of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies, and besides this there is the guarantee of the subscribed Capital of not less than

FIVE CRORES OF RUPEES,

coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.

For detailed Prospectuses Forms of Proposal and apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the Presidency of Bombay.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.

The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5 ; interleaved, Rs. 6-8.

NOTICES.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.)

THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILLIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas Rorke, London.

Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and travellers.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver of motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense in health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to hat produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER's SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—No other hair-dressing is requisite, Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world. Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic ; whilst old, enduring skin disorders that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalculæ which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, nature condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates, this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and develops the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d. ; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS,
LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES
DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
EXPORT AGENTS.
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street London.
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London.
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London.
SANGER and SONS, Oxford-treet, London
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co. ; BATHGATE and Co. Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co. ; BOLTON and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARBIE Co. ; DE BEAUX and Co. ; SCOTT.
MASCURINE and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

STATIONERY,
Received by last Mail,
Can be had of the STOREKEEPER,
Bombay Gazette
Steam Press.

NOTE-PAPERS.

	Rs. a.	
CREAM LAID Note-paper, "S. D. 3," a serviceable and cheap sheet	1 8	per ream.
SUPERFINE CREAM Notepaper, "S.D. 5," better quality than the above	2 0	,,
"RELIANCE" Notepaper, Superfine, Cream Laid, extra good quality	2 8	,,
THICK CREAM LAID large size Notepaper, highly glazed, thick	2 8	,,
AIR DRIED IMPERIAL VELLUM.—Good-toned writing paper, rough surface, very good imitation of hand-made paper	3 4	,,
BANK LARGE POST, Cream wove, very tough and good post paper	2 8	,,
Ditto.—Azure wove ditto.	2 8	,,
THICK RELIANCE.—Good thick serviceable note paper, Cream Laid	2 8	,,

All the above are in 5 quire packets.

ENVELOPES.

RAILWAY BUFFS.—Cheap, and neat envelope for daily use	2 0	per 1,000
BLUES.—Blue laid envelope, perfectly opaque and strong	2 0	,,
YELLOWS.—Superior quality	2 8	,,
THISTLE.—A highly glazed white envelope	3 0	,,
AFRICAN GLOBE.—Superior white envelope, high flap, with broad cover for printing addresses	3 8	,,
DRABS.—Beautifully finished, pale ashy tint, very strong and opaque	4 8	,,
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size envelope, as good as handmade, to match bank large post, (cream or azure)	4 12	,,
SQUARE No. 1.—White, glazed, very thick and highly finished	2 0	per 250
SQUARE No. 2—Same size as above but a little thinner	1 8	,,
SQUARE, SMALL.—To fit chit papers, glazed, white and thick	1 4	,,
VALUABLES.—Handmade envelope for remittances, white outside, salmon or deep blue inside, very strong envelope	1 8	per 100
LARGE SQUARE.—For invitation cards	0 8	,,

MISCELLANEOUS.

OLEOGRAPH STATIONERY CASES—With brass clasp, containing 100 superior Notepapers and 100 Envelopes to match	2 8	each.
"APSLEY" BOX.—Paper box, containing 48 Notepapers, and 48 Envelopes, double thick, delicate tints, assorted	0 12	,,
EXPRESS CARDS.—Very handsome cards, gilt edged, with envelopes of the latest style to match, mottled grey or grey colour, 50 Cards and 50 Envelopes in each box	1 0	

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE

Samples free on application.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Departure of English Mail, 5 p.m.
Polo, Maidan, 5-15 p.m.
Band, Marine Battalion, Apollo Bunder, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Henry Bolckow (s), from Busreh; Henzada (s), London; and Victoria (s), Glasgow.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Anglo-Indian (s), for Aden, Hodeida, &c.; Arabia (s), Persian Gulf and Kurrachee; and Gelert (s), Moulmein.

THE NATIVE CRICKET CLUB.—His Highness Shri Mansingji, Thakore Saheb of Palitana, has been pleased to become patron of the Native Cricket Club of Bombay.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 3rd August 1886, the charges on Foreign money orders by British Postal Orders will be regulated by Schedule 33, *viz.*, 1s. 4d. per rupee.

ARDASEER HORMARJEE'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total attendance of patients during the month of July last was 2,480, of which 418 were new admissions, the daily average being 80.

REPORTED THEFT.—Dewsey Maneck, a dealer in grain, and having his shop at Grant Road, reported to the police the theft of a bag containing currency notes and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 238, alleged to to have been stolen on the 30th ultimo.

POLO.—The game this afternoon, weather permitting, will be:—Black and Yellow: Mr. Gray (captain), Mr. Barton, Mr. Pease, and Mr. Saville *vs.* White: Mr. Craigie (captain), Mr. Baker, Major Beaver, Mr. Cloete, Mr. Macrae and Mr. Street. Play will commence at 5-15 p.m.

ACCIDENT ON BOARDSHIP.—Yethella Bhawoo, a day labourer employed on board of one of the steam vessels lying in the Prince's Dock, yesterday forenoon accidentally fell into the hold of the vessel and sustained a fracture to his left thigh. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

THEFT OF MUSICAL BOXES.—Mr. Eugene Meiffre, manager of Messrs. Meiffre, Neveu and Co., has reported to the police the theft from their godown in Patel Street, Fort, of eight musical boxes, of the collective value of Rs. 1,000. The stolen property was seen safe in the godown on the 22nd ultimo.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—The cloth shop of Govind Kairaz, a merchant, situated on Khetwady Back Road, was broken into on Saturday night last, and property, consisting of several pieces of muslins, dorias, &c., of the collective value of Rs. 170, stolen therefrom.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The daily average attendance at the head branch for the month of July was 203·32; the admissions 2,147. The prevailing diseases were fevers 600, and bowel complaints 485. The daily average attendance in the N. M. Petit Khetwadi Branch of the dispensary for the same month was 191; the admissions 1,702. The prevailing diseases were fever and stomach and bowel complaints.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Apollo Bunder this evening at 6 o'clock (weather permitting):—

Quadrille	Chanie de Fleurs	Faust.
Selection	Princess Ida	Sir A. Sullivan.
Valse	Venus Reigen	Gung'l.
Gavotte	Stephanie	Czibulka.
Galop	Von Haus Zu Haus	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

RIVAL MILL COMPANIES.—We hear of a paper war, in the shape of pamphlets "for private circulation," between the gentlemen connected with the local Mill industry. Each decries the other's mill, and contends that his own is the best. There has been strong language used on both sides, and the affair is we hear not unlikely to end in an action for libel by the gentleman who has had the worst of the encounter in print. For obvious reasons we refrain from mentioning names.—*Deccan Times.*

THE SAILORS' HOME.—The following is a statement of the number of officers and seamen accommodated in the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home during the past month:—

Officers	229
Seamen	591
Casual Boarders	126
Total	949
Greatest number in the Home during the month	61
Least	20
Daily Average	30·61

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Saturday night, at about half-past 9 o'clock, while five passengers were getting into tonie No. 2838 from a prow lying alongside the s. s. Arabia, the tonie capsized, through two of the passengers jumping in carelessly. Three of the passengers and three of the crew clung to the tonie and drifted up the harbour, and when off Cross Island the three passengers were picked up by a passing tonie leaving the crew still adrift, who were eventually picked up by a boat sent from the s.s. Arabia in charge of the second officer, Mr. J. E. Metcalfe. The fourth passenger, who was one of the two who carelessly jumped into the tonie, swam and caught hold of the steamer's propeller, and eventually got on board. The fifth passenger, a Memon named Jacoob Essack, who was unable to swim, sank, and his body has not yet been found.

ROBBING A FELLOW-PILGRIM.—Jooma Tehari, a pilgrim, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing nine guineas and Rs. 42 in cash, the property of a fellow-pilgrim, named Mullu Peer Mahomed. The complainant, accused, and other pilgrims resided in a house situated on the Grant Road, awaiting their departure to Mecca. The complainant about ten days ago came into Bombay and took up his residence in the house. On Friday last the complainant took a dose of medicine for fever given to him by the accused at complainant's request, and fell asleep, with the guineas and rupees fastened round his waist in a belt, during which time the accused cut away a portion of the complainant's waistcoat, and removed the belt with its contents and left the premises. The matter was reported to the police, and upon enquiries, Inspector Cobb arrested the accused on suspicion, and on searching him found the stolen property tied round the calf of his left leg. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

THE MALTESE ABDUCTION CASE.

AT the Police Court yesterday, Mr. Cooper concluded the case in which Vincent Gatt charged Francis Martinelli, his nephew, with abducting his daughter on the 31st January last. Mr. Sergeant Atkinson defended and Mr. D'Souza prosecuted.

Mr. D'Souza renewed his application for an adjournment, and for a commission to issue to Bandora, as the witnesses he desired to call were unable to attend Court. One, Mrs. Palmer, was too ill, and the other, Mrs. Jesus, too old.

Mr. Cooper asked what evidence would they give.

Mr. D'Souza anticipated they, at least one, would prove that there was clearly a preconcerted plan to abduct the girl.

Mr. Cooper remarked that when he granted the application for a trial *de novo*, he did so believing that further documentary evidence would be produced. That letters which had passed between the accused and his cousin, in which the former criminated himself, would be produced.

Mr. D'Souza replied that the letter written by the accused from gaol was the documentary evidence on which he relied. The accused in it plainly admitted his guilt.

Mr. Cooper refused to grant a commission. The letter, he thought, was only a confession for having done wrong to the father, by making love to his daughter without his permission.

Mr. D'Souza thought that the accused writing that he was going to confession and imploring forgiveness for a sin, did show that he admitted having done wrong.

Mr. Cooper: Yes, it all comes to this. I am not a Roman Catholic, but I believe, and the evidence shows that it is a sin to make love to a cousin, and the accused asked his uncle's forgiveness for making love. (Laughter.)

Mr. D'Souza: It is no sin to make love. (Laughter.)

Mr. Cooper: But with you it is, I believe, without a dispensation in your pocket. (Laughter.) The fact was that, taking a common-sense view of the case, it appeared that accused, a little more than a boy, makes love to his cousin and goes to Bandora after her. He then appears to have got frightened and advised her to go back to her father. At Bandora the girl was very well taken care of, and if it were not that some one had induced the girl to write those nonsensical letters, the case would not have been brought before him.

Mr. D'Souza asked his Worship to take a lawyer's view of the case. The girl was purely the subject of a conspiracy.

Mr. Cooper was of opinion that no jury would convict the accused on the evidence adduced.

Mr. D'Souza eventually left the case in his Worship's hands. He had done his duty in putting before him all the evidence that there was. If he was on a jury himself, he would convict the accused.

Mr. Cooper thought no jury would convict the accused, and therefore discharged Martinelli.

THE late Jefferson Brick would have been quite justified in calling Major James B. Pond "one of the most remarkable men in this country." It was Major James B. Pond who, assisted by his brother Ozias, "ran" Mr. Matthew Arnold and Canon Farrar in America, and Dr. Talmage and Mark Twain in England. Major Pond is about to follow up his successes with these gentlemen by a grand tour of the English provinces with the Reverend Henry Ward Beecher. When Mr. Beecher was in England last, he delivered over a thousand lectures and travelled 18,600 miles. Under skilful management, however, the Reverend Newman Hall has passed these figures in America, and Major Pond is naturally jealous. He brings Mr. Beecher over, according to all report, in excellent condition, and hopes are entertained that the record will again be beaten.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 29th July:—

Submitted letter from the Port Officer, dated 5th June, forwarding for the Trustees' consideration letter dated 27th May from the Public Prosecutor, with the proceedings of a coroner's inquest on the body of a Mahomedan lad who died by being suffocated in the bilge of the steam-ship Lord O'Neil on 13th May. The Public Prosecutor states that the cause of the accident was that the tindal in charge of the boys misunderstood the orders given to him in English by the chief engineer. The Public Prosecutor suggests that para. 9 of the Port Officer's printed letter addressed to commanders of vessels entering the port be altered so that the commanders be requested to tell off some one to specially see that the boys do not enter the bilge until the bilge water has been pumped out, and to see that tindals of boys carry out any orders given them in this respect.

Submitted the following amendment of the last sentence of No. 9 of the Port Officer's covering letter handing copies of the Port rules to masters of vessels arriving in port:—"It is extremely desirable that measures should be taken to prevent any one entering the bilge until the fullest precautions have been taken to guard against any bad effect as above, and the particular attention of masters of vessels is drawn to this, and to the advisability of telling off some one to specially see that no person enters the bilge until the bilge water has been pumped out, and to see that the tindals of boys carry out any orders given them in this respect. And they are warned that if any accident should occur from their omission to cleanse the bilges, they will be prosecuted under the Penal Code."

This having been approved by the Trustees' solicitor, and having been circulated to the Trustees, was not read.

Read minutes of members of Harbour and Pilotage Committee suggesting a slight verbal alteration in the rule which has been embodied in the above.

Resolution.—The proposed alteration should be made in the Port officer's printed letter addressed to commanders of vessels entering the port.

Submitted correspondence commencing with the chairman's minute, dated 5th March, and ending with Trustees' Resolution No. 315, dated 24th June 1886, regarding the provision of leading marks and lights on Mody Bunder required for the safe navigation of the Cross Island channel.

Resolution.—Consideration postponed in order that the chairman may ascertain whether the lighting could with advantage be arranged in combination with that which the Municipality will require to carry out in the same locality.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 27th July 1886.	For week ending 27th July 1885.
Vessels piloted into harbour	16	18
" " out of "	14	20
" transported "	7	5
" attended to "	1	0

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING PRINCE'S DOCK.

	For week ending 26th July 1886.	For week ending 26th July 1885.
Vessels entered	8	7
" left	9	10
" remaining in Dock	13	13

SERIOUS COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR.

YESTERDAY, at the High Court, before Mr. Justice Farran, the suit brought by the Gelert Steam-ship Company to recover Rs. 25,000 damages for demurrage against the owners of the ship County of Caithness, was resumed. Mr. Macpherson, with Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Lang, with Mr. Basil Scott, instructed by Messrs. Winter and Burder, for the defendants. Captain Scrivenor, of the P. and O. steamer Hydaspes, and Captain Sleightholme, of the ship Chersonese, sat with the judge as nautical assessors.

Captain Duncanson, the master of the Caithness, in further examination by Mr. Lang, said his chief mate was a competent officer. Witness was down below in the cabin when the collision took place. He had gone below immediately after coming on board, and had just finished writing out his accounts when the ship struck. As he came up on deck, he thought he said "Here is a pretty mess," but he did not remember the exact words. He gave no order whatever to the man at the wheel. The first thing he did was to see the wheel and the position of the yard. The wheel was then hard aport. He gave no orders whatever to the steward to help the man at the wheel. Witness described how the sails were at the time, and said he did not think it either dangerous or imprudent to go out that day. The pilot did not ask him to go on deck. He understood by "trip" when the anchor was partly raised from the ground.

Cross-examined by Mr. Macpherson: I think the Gelert was about 150 feet from the Caithness when he went on board.

Do you not think it is the captain's duty to be on deck when the pilot is on board?—It is not absolutely necessary.

Is it not highly desirable that a captain should be on deck from the time the unmooring commences till the ship leaves the harbour?—No; I don't think so.

To Mr. Lang: The vessel was heavily laden.

Mr. Nicholson, of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson, was called to say that he applied to Captain Morland for a copy of the depositions taken down by him in this matter. He applied on Monday, the 26th July, on which day he took down the statements of the plaintiffs' witnesses up to 6 p.m. He got the copy from Captain Morland the following day. Witness could positively swear that he took down the statements of the plaintiffs' witnesses long before he got the proceedings from the Port Trustees.

Mr. Lang remarked that although Mr. Nicholson might not have received the proceedings until Tuesday, the information had transpired two or three days previously, the witnesses having freely talked about it. Besides, Mr. Nicholson knew from a copy of the written statement shown him by Mr. Burder that the defence was compulsory pilotage. The learned counsel cited some cases on the point that, when a vessel was given in charge of a pilot, the latter was responsible for all details.

Mr. Macpherson, in addressing the Court and the assessors in reply, said the case was an important one: all cases were important to the parties concerned. But the case was also important for the reason that it was the first case of compulsory pilotage which had come before the Court, and which might be an authority in future. The plaintiffs, the learned counsel said, had proved satisfactorily that there had been negligence on the part of the crew of the Caithness irrespective of any action of the pilot. They had proved out of the mouths of the defendants' own witnesses that there had been negligence on the part of the crew of the Caithness, in two points, namely, in starboarding the helm and in the delay which occurred in dropping the starboard anchor. These were the two points which the plaintiffs relied on as proved in this case in their favour. Mr. Macpherson then considered the relative position of the two vessels at the time of the collision, and commented upon the evidence bearing on this part of the case. It was submitted that there was neglect of duty on the part of the captain of the Caithness in trying to leave the harbour that day. The weather was very squally, and the rain blinding; and only one vessel had ventured to go out that day under circumstances very different from those of the Caithness. It was further submitted that it was the captain's duty to be on deck when the vessel was about to leave in charge of the pilot; and on this point the learned counsel appealed to the experience of the assessors themselves. Quite apart from the direction the ship took, the learned counsel said the probabilities of the case were in favour of the plaintiffs. The pilot gave the right order to port the helm; but it was proved by three witnesses that it was put to starboard by the negro Thomas, who gave his answer on the point after considerable hesitation and after making an abstruse mental calculation. As soon as the pilot had given the right order, his responsibility ceased, and became attachable to the captain and crew of the Caithness. The pilot might have seen that his order was being wrongly carried out, but as he he had other things to attend to, he was not bound to set the crew right; for from the moment he gave the right order, the captain and the crew became responsible. Nothing had occurred to absolve them from that responsibility. The learned counsel said it was therefore plain that the disobedience of the pilot's order was the cause of the collision. On the point of dropping the anchor the learned counsel said there was a perfect unanimity of evidence; and he and his learned friend were sanguine that it would be decided in their favour. Want of promptness on the part of the crew in obeying the pilot's order to let go the anchor was part of the negligence which contributed to the collision. Mr. Macpherson referred to and commented upon the evidence on this point. The evidence given by the pilot before the Port Officer to the effect that about three minutes elapsed between his order and the letting go the anchor was a true statement; and the delay that occurred during part of the three minutes constituted, the learned counsel urged, negligence on the part of the captain and the crew. There should have been a man at the cat-head to knock away the anchor when the order was given; and he should have been there ready with an instrument to knock away. There was no such man ready, for the carpenter and the mate were otherwise engaged; and that was negligence on the part of the defendants. The condition of things as existed that day in the fore part of the ship was, Mr. Macpherson contended, grossly negligent. It was a melancholy thing for the Caithness to have such a mate as she had that day. The learned counsel then spoke on the question of costs, and cited several authorities.

His Lordship reserved judgment.

THE best safeguard for the general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR and CHEAPER, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperients and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Rs. 1-4.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE tenth ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday at 8, Forbes Street, Mr. S. D. Sassoon presiding. The following are extracts from the directors' report for the year ending 30th June 1886, which was submitted to the meeting:—

The shareholders will be glad to observe from the statement of business done by the company that notwithstanding the keen competition prevailing here now-a-days among insurance offices, the company's position is improving in a progressive ratio. The policies secured by the company during the year under review amount to Rs. 1,03,22,120, as against Rs. 82,08,250, showing an increase of business of Rs. 20,21,870. The company has paid two claims during the past year, amounting to Rs. 10,191-9-9, which has been debited to the profit and loss account. After deducting these losses, the profit and loss account shows a credit balance of Rs. 66,159-11-3, which your directors recommend should be disposed of in the following manner:—A dividend of Rs. 100 per share for the year or 10 per cent. on the paid-up capital, absorbing Rs. 25,000-0-0. To be carried to the reserve fund as soon as the policies from the premiums on which the balance has been received shall have expired, Rs. 40,000-0-0. The remainder be carried to the credit of next year's account, Rs. 159-11-3. In accordance with the company's articles of association, two of your directors retire from office. The retiring directors are Messrs. S. D. Sassoon and Nanabhoy B. Jejeebhoy, who are eligible for re-election.

The directors' report and the accounts were adopted. A dividend of Rs. 100 per share for the year was declared, payable on and after the 9th inst. A sum of Rs. 40,000 was carried to the reserve fund, and a balance of Rs. 159-11-3 to the credit of next year's account. Messrs. S. D. Sassoon and Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy were re-elected directors. Messrs. Robert Clark and Sudanund Balkrishna were appointed auditors for the ensuing year with a remuneration of Rs. 150 each. The thanks of the shareholders were given to the board of directors and to the agents for the very satisfactory manner in which the business of the company for the past year had been conducted. The proceedings ended with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE LAND REVENUE CODE AMENDMENT BILL.

THE *Mahratta* continuing its criticisms on Mr. Peile's recent speech says:—In all revision operations a mischievous tendency appears to have grown up, and it is this tendency of recouping loss of revenue by any means within their power, that has brought the greatest discredit on the department. We do not know whom to hold responsible for it, the Survey Department of Government. For aught we can say, evidence leans on the side of the Department and against Government. All the voluminous survey files bear testimony to the fact that the inordinate desire to look upon the land of the country as belonging to the State, has influenced settlement and revision operations throughout, and it is to this feeling of proprietory right, silently urged but publicly denounced, that the much vexed question of the taxation of subsoil water owes its origin. We wish to treat of this question separately, and reserve it to our next issue. The second reading of the Bill has been deferred, and we take the liberty of suggesting that before the Bill is read for the second time, it be referred to a select committee. It appears to us to be very necessary to go into the subject of enhancements more fully, a work which can be best done by a select committee, and not by the whole Council. We also think it necessary that the Bill should be referred to the Urban and Rural Boards for their opinion so that the select committee may have the benefit of outside advice and information. The Bill is very important and ought not to be pushed through in hurry.

MR. MALABARI AS A HINDU REFORMER.

IT appears that Mr. Malabari is determined to turn a deaf ear to the advice given to him by several distinguished men, that he has done all that an outsider can do for the cause of the social reform undertaken by him, and that the rest must be done by the community interested in these reforms. The advice is eminently practical, but the enthusiasm of Mr. Malabari is too great to perceive it. He seems even to be offended at being called an outsider, and thinks that his is the only sure way of effecting the reform that he has taken in hand. Having had in his possession a number of letters from some leading Hindus, who, he says are more or less in favour of legislation at the proper time, he believes that the whole Hindu community, with all its various castes and divisions—is actually in favour of legislation and that their leaders only lack the courage to petition Government for support. He, therefore, goes from one eminent lawyer to another to get his ideas clothed in a legal form, and so firm is his belief in the efficacy of law that he is reminded in vain of the failure of the previous attempts of the legislature to facilitate the progress of social reform. Poor Malabari! We pity him for it. He has done a great service to the Hindu community by bringing the question to the front, and thus forcing many minds to think upon it, and the best thanks of the community are due to him for it. But we pity him the more on that account for his present attempts. We are aware that enthusiasm often gets over many difficulties which under ordinary circumstances appear insurmountable. But it is not the enthusiasm of a Malabari that would be of much use in the present case and at its present stage. The question has been completely thrashed out, and the rest must be done by the leading Hindus by "example and precept." If Mr. Malabari, therefore, turns his energy in this direction, and tries to pursuade the leading members of the several Hindu Communities to form themselves into societies for practically preventing the evil, he will be doing an invaluable service to the cause he has espoused. His part in the future action would thus be a subordinate one, but let him remember, as remarked by Mr. Justice Scott, that "it would not be less useful than the one he has hitherto played as the leader of the the crusade."—*Ibid.*

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 3.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

90-85—Payne, G and S—The Hon. F L Latham vs David Haem Devakar and others—Tobin and R.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

215-86—Payne, G and S—The Akbar Manufacturing and Press Co vs Ardaseer Burjorjee and another—2nd Defendant in person for argument as to costs.

Short Causes.

52-86—Ardesir and H—Pestonji Cursetji Mehta and others vs Bapooji Framji and others.

186-86—Tyabjee and D—Mahomedbhai Allana and another vs Meya Shaik Mahomed and others.

235-86—Macfarlane and E—Jeygopaldas Ganshamdas vs Mohunlal Soorujmul and others.

270-86—Bomonji and H—Ramji Heerji Savat Desai vs Bapuji Hariba Kamley and others.

278-86—Macfarlane and E—Jewanji Jamasji Mistry vs Narayen Luxmonji.

For hearing of preliminary issue as to Jurisdiction.

129-86—Tobin and R—Kasam Haji Metha vs Haji Faki Ismail walad Faki &c—J C Cama—Part heard.

For investigation of pauperism.

23-86—In person—Dewchund Balkison vs Beharilal Doorgadas.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

121-86—C E Milvain—C F Strachan vs H Derry—T H Pearse.

130-86—Chalk and W—Radhabai vs Hurry Bhasker—In person.

139-86—Thakurdas, D and C—Alibhoy Babaji vs Alibhoy Bhaijibhoy &c—Winter and B.

146-86—Little, S, F and N—Edwart Bates and others vs Purdhan Wallji—Payne, G and S.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

143-84—Macfarlane and E—Tricum Panachund vs The B B & C I R Co and others—Winter and B, T and D, H, C, and B, L, S, F and N

To speak to minutes of Decree.

333-85—Craigie, L and O—Dayachund Mulookchund vs Anundrao Bulwant and another—Little, S, F and N.

Long Causes.

423-85—Jefferson, B and D—Pragdas Thakordas and others vs Dolutram Nanooram—Craigie, L and O.

91-85—Bicknell and K—Bomonjee Dossabhy Watcha vs C A Turner and others—Bomonjee and H.

213-86—Tobin and R—The Bombay Electrical Co vs The Eastern Electrical Light and Power Co—Winter and B.

57-83—Chalk and W—Josey Girjashunker Vishwanath vs Josey Surayram Cameshwur and others—Payne, G and S and Chalk and W.

539-76—Little, S, F and N—Lukhmidas Khimji and another vs Maneckvahoo and others—Hore, C and B.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

NAWAB SALAR JUNG AT THE HYDERABAD HIGH COURT.

THE other day His Excellency Nawab Salar Jung, accompanied by Nawab Mooneer-ul-Mulk, the Revenue Minister, Mooneer Nawaz Jung, Political and Financial Secretary, Moulvi Mahomed Siddik Khan, the Judicial Secretary, visited the Hyderabad High Court, when he was received by Moulvi Mahdi Hasan, Officiating Chief Justice. After inspecting the premises and the records, His Excellency said:—"Moulvi Mahdi Hasan and the other Judges. Before leaving the High Court I consider it necessary to give expression publicly to my feeling of satisfaction and delight at the great improvements effected in the Judicial Department of which I have been kept informed by means of official reports and otherwise, and which I have seen to-day with my eyes. There is no precedent for such improvement in the history of these dominions, and whatever improvement has been effected is the result of that ability and industry which you all have displayed, and of that excellent manner in which the orders of the Government have been carried out in the Judicial Department. I have received very great assistance from Nawab Fakhr-ul-Mulk Bahadur, the Judicial Muin-ul-Maham, and from Moulvi Mahomed Siddik Khan Bahadur the Judicial Secretary, and though the Nawab has not been able to be here to-day, I cannot help expressing my obligations to both of them. All the improvement that I am seeing to-day is the result of the ability, integrity, straight-forwardness, popular manners and administrative capacity of Moulvi Mahdi Hasan, the Chief Justice. It is on account of his work and attention that I find the working of the Courts to-day in such an excellent condition, and it is on account of his high qualifications and painstaking habits that so complete and excellent a report of the last year's work was published. In all his work he has received great assistance from the other Judges of the High Court, and I express my hearty obligations to them also. The new organization of the Civil Courts in the Western Division was effected most satisfactorily, and the credit of that is due to Moulvi Ikbal Ali. The work and decisions of Moulvi Afzul Husian, which I have seen and read deserve praise. Now those times are gone when the work could be carried on otherwise than as at present, and I feel great delight in finding that the tree which was planted by my late father is flourishing so well, and growing up more and more in the time of our Lord and Master, His Highness, and I assure you all, that the present Government of His Highness is fully prepared and shall remain prepared to give full strength to Judicial Department. Nor do I desire to withhold an expression of my satisfaction at the improvement in the bar, because it is on account of pleaders that ordinary persons become acquainted with their rights and duties, and I trust that those who were successful at the last year's examination will discharge their professional duties always with great integrity and ability. With great pleasure I will bring all the work and improvement that I have seen today to the notice of his Highness, whose attention is ever devoted to the making of arrangements for the protection of all the rights and life and property of his subjects.

The Chief Justice on behalf of himself and the other Judges replied, as follows:—Your Excellency—On behalf of myself as well as of the other Judges, I express my cordial thanks for the great kindness with which your Excellency, with great inconvenience to yourself, has honored the High Court with your presence, and inspected all the work. The reponsibilities of the High Court have increased very considerably since its investment with administrative powers. Even before, it was the highest tribunal for the protection of the life and liberty of all the subjects of His Highness, but the responsibility of the supervision and control of the Lower Courts which has now been thrown on it, is of a most important and delicate character, and if it were not for able Assistants such as Moulvi Afzal Husain, Moulvi Ikbal Ali, Hafiz Syed Amed Raza Khan, Moulvi Aly Raza Khan and Moulvi Sharif-ul-Hasan (who is accidentally not here to-day), the discharge of that responsibility would have been quite difficult. It would be quite unfair, if the greater portion of the credit for all that has been done by the High Court was not given to those gentlemen. The excellence of all the office work is the result of the ability and industry of the Secretary (Rai Hukum Chand) and the officials subordinate to him, on whom your Excellency has today shown very great favor, having for an expression for it, presented the Secretary with a gold watch, and promised to the Serishtadars and the Nazer their confirmation in the appointments they have been officiating in. It is not for me to say much about the members of the bar, but I trust that they will make considerable improvement. The words of advice to which expression has been given by your Excellency ought to be written by them in golden letters on their memories. My greatest obligations are due, however, to your Excellency, because without that assistance which your Excellency has at all times given me in the improvement of the Judicial Department, my efforts would not have been crowned with success. Through your Excellency, I am bound to express my obligations to Moulvi Mahomed Siddik, the Judical Secretary to your Excellency's Government, as I have derived invaluable assistance from his friendly treatment. In the end, I again express my obligations to your Excellency for your honoring the High Court with your presence.

MADRAS.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL MORTUARY REGISTER.—From the 17th to the 23rd instant, 1 European, 8 East Indians, 9 Native Christians, 260 Hindus, and 22 Mahomedans died in Madras, making a total of 320 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the 10 previous years was 273. The deaths are thus classified viz.: 7 from measles, 79 from fever, 46 from dysentery, 32 from diarrhœa, and 156 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 41·7 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 35·6 per 1,000 per annum.—*Madras.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB.

CURIOUS WEDDING AT MURREE.—A curious wedding took place in the Roman Catholic Chapel here last week. The young lady, the daughter of a respectable tradesman of this station, was seen being carried in a covered litter, accompanied by the mother, a friend, and her two young brothers, to the chapel, where she met the bridegroom who had arrived from Pindee half an hour before. The happy couple were bound in wedlock privately, with the chapel doors closed, and no outsiders were allowed to witness the ceremony. It was the most curious wedding ever noticed in Murree. I believe the object of their strange proceeding was that the father of the bride was against the wedding.—*Railway Service Gazette.*

SINGULAR SHOOTING AFFAIR AT MUSSOORIE.—A curious case is on record. Some months ago, Master George Hunter was amusing himself in company with a native lad, his servant, firing off a five chambered revolver. The weapon was loaded with *ball*; four chambers were emptied at cats in the garden; the fifth shot was aimed at the native lad. He remonstarted, holding up his left hand in front of his face. A second threat and the trigger was pulled. The bullet took off one finger then entered the forehead above the left eye, and the wounded boy dropped as if dead. under the Civil Surgeon's skilful treatment, the lad rallied and eventually recovered, but all attempts to extract the ball failed. He was doing his work when the other day, apparently all well, he suddenly collapsed. A *post mortem* by the Civil Surgeon disclosed the fact that the ball had lodged in the base of the skull, an abscess having also formed on the brain—*Ibid.*

BUDMASHES AT ALLAHABAD.—The dark nights we are now having have been turned to advantage by the budmashes of Allahabad, who have recently committed several daring robberies, either with the aid of, or under the very noses of our somnolent chowkidars. The police have been blamed and described as an utterly useless and incompetent body of men. But when the difficulties with which they are confronted are considered, it will be seen that the charge is hardly fair. Rightly or wrongly no other than the very servants of the Municipality are credited with most of the villainy that goes on in the station. Each night cart-man, it appears, is accompanied by a bucket-man, and the police frequently see the latter prowling about the roads in gangs in the small hours of the morning. If they are detected acting suspiciously in a compound they have at once an excuse at hand, and if they go undetected it follows that they are free to commit any depredations they choose. In the case of the robbery at the Masonic Hall, it must have taken quite twenty men to remove the large boxes containing the regalia to the Alfred Park, and it is difficult to believe that such a number could come from the city, walk through the heart of the station, and act as they did without attracting observation. The bucket-men may be unjustly suspected, but the opinion of many residents is very strong on the point, and we invite the attention of the Municipality to the matter. The arrest of all bucket-men found going about the station in knots might have a salutary effect in stopping depredation.—*Ibid.*

THE COMTE DE PARIS.

AT a banquet of journalists connected with the Monarchical Provincial Press on July 4th, M. Lambert de Sainte Croix, the authorised representative of the Comte de Paris, delivered a speech, in which he said that the Royalist party had the same chief, the same hope, the same object. A powerful auxiliary to the cause was to be found in an honest France, in an oppressive Republic, and in liberty. The speech concluded by recommending an alliance of all Conservatives for the purpose of procuring by lawful means a revision of the existing Constitution. He proposed as a toast "The Return," which was hailed with cheers and cries of "Vive le Roi!"

TEAS.—The best are those of the HOLTA TEA COMPANY (Gold Medal), and they take the highest place at the Calcutta Tea Sales.—PHILLIPS & Co. Ld., Bombay and Poona.

ENGLISH DIVORCE SUITS.

MR. JUSTICE BUTT had before him on July 2 a motion in reference to the divorce suit of Lady Colin Campbell *v.* Lord Colin Campbell. It will be remembered that some time back she instituted a suit against her husband, and the case was heard *in camera* before a special jury. In the result she obtained a judicial separation, and now she alleges misconduct against her husband, which he denies. Among the list of cases to be heard before a special jury these sittings is that of Lord Colin Campbell *v.* Lady Colin Campbell, Marlborough, Shaw, Butler, and Bird. The present application arose out of matter which had been heard in chambers. Mr. Middleton, on behalf of Lady Colin Campbell, applied to Mr. Registrar Pritchard to amend the petition in reference to the charge of adultery founded upon a passage from a letter sworn to in an affidavit which he read. Mr. Registrar Pritchard granted the application. From that there was an appeal to Mr. Justice Butt in Chambers, and his lordship refused leave to amend the petition, so that Mr. Middleton now formally mentioned the matter in court, with a view to an appeal from his lordship's decision. Upon the case being called, Sir Henry James, Q.C. (with whom was Mr. Searle), who appeared for Lord Colin Campbell, said that there was one passage of the latter read out only, and upon that the application was based to amend the petition. Mr. Justice Butt said that he had looked at the affidavit and the petition, and it occurred to him in one sense that the portion of the letter read might be said to go some distance towards admitting adultery. It certainly did not appear to him to admit anything beyond the adultery already charged in the petition, because it did not point to who the individual was. Therefore he thought it was absolutely nothing more than was in the petition already. In the event of the lady—the petitioner—failing to prove the case against the person charged in the petition, this letter would be no evidence against any one at all. Therefore the letter, which would go some distance towards admission of adultery with some one, would be rendered entirely nugatory. Sir H. James: It was only an isolated portion of a letter. I wish your lordship to have the whole of the correspondence before you. Mr. Justice Butt: But what will Mr. Searle say? I think I ought to hear him. Sir H. James: Oh, my lord, he will say the same as I do. He is with me in the case, and I should not allow him to say anything contrary to the observations I have addressed to your lordship. (Laughter.) Mr. Middleton (who represented Lady Colin Campbell): I have no authority to assent to the present application, as Lady Colin Campbell is absent from town, and I am afraid the result of granting the present application will be to throw over the hearing of the cause until after the long vacation. Mr. Justice Butt: Is the case already down for hearing, Mr. Middleton? Yes, my lord. Mr. Justice Butt: I have already stated more than once before this that I would never allow an amendment of a petition without there was something material in the affidavit in support of the application. Mr. Middleton: I should have no objection to the present application supposing the order would be without prejudice. Mr. Justice Butt: My decision was based on a couple of lines which were an extract of a letter. If I had thought more I think I should have liked to have seen the whole of the letter before giving my decision. Sir H. James: I wish the present matter to stand over until your lordship has had that opportunity. Mr. Justice Butt: Yes. I clearly see the matter, and the present application had better stand over as desired. The matter will stand over for a fortnight with liberty to file affidavits.

Godwin *v.* Godwin and Arnold—.This was a petition by the husband, a private gentleman, living at White House, Guarlford, near Malvern, praying for the dissolution of his marriage on the ground of the adultery of the respondent with the co-respondent, formerly a friend of the petitioner. The parties were married on March 18, 1884, and after that they resided at White House, Guarlford, near Malvern. Some short time after the marriage the co-respondent, who had been at college with the petitioner, came on a visit, he having obtained an appointment as assistant schoolmaster in the neighbourhood. After Arnold had been there some time the petitioner went on a visit to Gibraltar, leaving Arnold at the White House with Mrs. Godwin, it being arranged that he should leave the next day. This he did not do, and when the petitioner returned he found Arnold still at White House and the respondent's father also in the house. A short time after this quarrels arose, and eventually the respondent left the petitioner's house and went to her father's residence, where she remained. After she had left the petitioner's home he discovered a number of letters in the handwriting of the co-respondent in a drawer in the manservants bed-room, addressed to Miss Arnold, but evidently intended for Mrs. Godwin. The petition was then filed; and then owing to the disappearance of the co-respondent, difficulties arose as to the service of the citation. Eventually it was discovered that Arnold had enlisted in the Dragoons, and the citation was served. The respondent and co-respondent denied the allegations in the petition, and Mrs. Godwin made counter charges against the petitioner of adultery and cruelty. Mr. George Godwin, the petitioner, gave evidence bearing out the above statement; and a number of witnesses proved that Arnold and Mrs. Godwin were continually together, and that they had been seen walking about the grounds (the former having his arm round the waist of the latter), and on several occasions they entered the barn remaining there for half an hour. The petitioner denied the allegations of cruelty and adultery, but admitted he had kissed young ladies other than his wife at family parties. For the defence Mrs. Alice Godwin detailed several acts of cruelty. The petitioner, she said, had spat upon her and had struck her with a stick. She did not deny that the co-respondent had kissed her, but it was at the direct request of the petitioner. She had remonstrated against the familiarity, but the petitioner had told her not to be a fool. As to the other charges, she did not deny straying about the grounds and going into the barn with the co-respondent, and the reason that took place was that they were collecting eggs that were laid by the fowls in various places. She gave an emphatic denial to the charge of adultery with the co-respondent. Her father, a clergyman at Worcester, said he had to remonstrate with the petitioner as to his conduct regarding his wife, and more particularly about his leaving Arnold in the house on the occasion of his visiting Gibraltar. Witness thought so strongly of the matter that he went to the White House and had a double-bedded room arranged, where he and Arnold slept during the time Godwin was abroad. He also had had to remonstrate with Mr. Godwin as to the manner he had treated the respondent. Several witnesses spoke to acts of ill-usage on the part of the petitioner towards his wife; and some of them said he had been seen to enter the house in which a young woman named Voyse lived. The co-respondent, Alfred Arnold, who wore the uniform of a Dragoon regiment gave evidence distinctly denying the charges made against him. He said he had never on any occasion misconducted himself with Mrs. Godwin He did not deny writing letters to Mrs. Godwin, but that was the only indiscretion he had ever committed. Sir James Hannen said he was sorry the respondent and co-respondent had insisted on giving evidence, because it became has painful duty to say he did not believe either of them. He dwelt strongly on the letters found secreted after the respondent had left her home. His Lordship selected one of them. It began:—"My own darling Pet." He pointed out there were expressions in it having a bearing on the case, and there were constant allusions to their meeting never to part again. This evidently referred to the time when the petitioner would not be the difficulty. He found such expressions as "My love, how I do long to see you, to kiss you, to have your arms round me, and to have you whispering the old, old tale again." (Laughter.) Then, again, he wrote:—"When I had my arms round you and you were standing with your head on my shoulder looking up to me with all the wealth of your love shining from your grand eyes, whilst you sang so sweetly." Taking the whole of the letters he believed it was only on account of their age and inexperience of life that they thought any court of justice could entertain doubt that they did not avail themselves of the opportunities, which it was obvious they had, of gratifying their passion. The Court was not to be hood-winked by the denial on oath of evidence such as had been given. At any rate he had no doubt about the matter, and that the young people had availed themselves of the opportunity and had committed adultery. With regard to the counter-charge of cruelty against the husband, he was of opinion that the evidence had been so grossly exaggerated that he could not act upon it. The charge of adultery against the petitioner had also entirely failed. He then pronounced a decree *nisi* with costs.

A PECULIAR CLUB.

THE Albemarle Club, which takes its name from the street in which it is situated, has for its first rule that it shall consist of ladies and gentlemen in about equal numbers, while rule the second limits the number of its members to six hundred. As there are now five hundred members on its books, it may reasonably be concluded that no less than two hundred and fifty of the fair sex are availing themselves of the social privileges to which it admits them. No person under the age of twenty-one if a gentleman, or eighteen if a lady, is considered eligible for election. When first opened an entrance fee of eight guineas and an annual subscription of five were the terms of membership. Since 1884 the entrance fee to this club has been suspended, and at present its benefits and privileges are accorded to each annual subscriber of five guineas, who is pronounced eligible for election by the committee. Each candidate for admission must be proposed by one member and seconded by another, to both of whom he or she must be personally known. The candidate's name, profession, place of business (if any), and residence, together with the names of the proposer and seconder, must then be entered in the book of candidates, and the names of proposed members conspicuously placed in one of the public rooms fourteen days before the date of the election. The latter is effected by open voting in committee, one adverse vote being sufficient to veto the admission. In the case of foreigners, British colonists, and residents in India, no less than three recommendations are needed. The clubhouse is opened at 8-30 a.m., and closed at 1 a.m.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	11 p.ct.	702½x
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	825xd.
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	580
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	130
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	£59
National Bank of India	37,330	250		5 pct.	112xd.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	—	—	£154
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	—	£100	—	—	£160¼

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,308	1,000	1,000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	—	505
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	—	113
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	—	390
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	..	700
Bellary S.&W.Co.,Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	600
Bo.CottonMf'gCo.,Ld.	600	500	500	—	470
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	970
Berar Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	—	180
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	700
New issues	3,000	125	..	Rs. 125	167
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	670
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	..	637½
Cooria Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	680
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	965
Dhurumsey S.&W.Co	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	12½
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,085x
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	500	500	Rs. 25	730
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	655
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	..	145
Hindustan Mills	1,052	1,000	1,000	..	930
Hinganghat Mill Co.	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	700
HydrabadSpinningCo	700	1,000	50	Rs. 2	915
Impl.Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	1,000	Rs. 25	455
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	568	1,000	500	Rs. 45	1,280
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	1,000	Rs. 30	615
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	500	500	14-5-7	400
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,300	1,000	500	Rs. 25	1,150
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	950
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	915
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	1,000	100	Rs. 5	160
Madras United	500	500	1,000	Rs. 125	2,850
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	..	700
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,000	1,000	20	1,230
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	..	182½
Morarjee Gocuidas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,465xd.
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	..	565
NalgaumCotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	100	...	100
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	675
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	925
Oriental	5,725	625	625	..	572½
People of India S. & W. Company	..	250	250	—	200
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,000	500	500	..	90
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	915xd
Ripon	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	915xd
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	...	1,500
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	Rs. 17½	500
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,330
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000	..	725
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	410
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	...	272½
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	540
Western India S.&M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	...	765
Luxmidas Khimji S. W. Co.	770		1,000	—	835

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	125	1000
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	..	1,040
Indian Fire Insurance Co	111	5,000	1,000	70	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	8,000	1,000	00	1,800

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	1,000
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	450
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	430
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,035
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	240
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500xd.
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	200	Rs. 16	160
Bombay Cotton Press.	0	125	125	..	175
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	660
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	150
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,375
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 150	1,950
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	620xd.
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	450	Rs. 40	410
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	205
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	—	107½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	...	440
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	—	560
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	122½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	510
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	640
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,250
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	600
Volkart Press Co	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	670

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown&Co Ld.	1,000 750	200 200	200 150	[illegible] p.c.	190 145
Badham, Pile &Co.Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 18	133
Bapty Co., Ld.	325	200	165	Rs. 20	165
Barton & Co., Ld.	,000	00	100	10 2-3p.c	25
Do. New issue	500		37	10 2-3p.c	25
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c.	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p. ct.	655
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000		200
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.	126
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,900
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	45	722½
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	6 p.ct	102
Cash Bazaar	1,5..	100	100	—	17
Clydesdale DyeingCo	1,000	500	100	...	122½
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	9½	108
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 11	9
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	..	11¼
Kurrachee IceCo.,Ld.	500	500	300		...
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	336
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	16 p.ct.	98xd
MechanicsBuildingCo	4,000	50	40	Rs. 43	2xd
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct	90
Napier Foundry and M'f'g. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	90
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½	119
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	...	21
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	8 p. s.	55
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 16	327½
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	60	Rs. 18	71
Royal Flour Mills Co., Ld.	2,500	100	100	..	97
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	..	70
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Re. 1	8½
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	9	1,070
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	170xd
Western India Flour Mills	,000	125	100	12 p.c	135
M. M. ody & Co.	2,000	200	200	15	202½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	14-12
Carolas	"	260
Mexican Dollars	"	223
Five-Franc Pieces	"	285
Bar Silver, 17½ betterness	"	106-8
Gold Leaf	"	23-5
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	"	23-8
Australian Gold, 100 touch	"	31-2
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	"	23-2
Pekin Gold Bars	"	22-12

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	97 7-16
Four-and-a-half per cent.	101
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	101½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	105
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872	111
Paris Municipal Loan	212
Port Trust Bonds	92

EXCHANGE.

On		Terms.		Rate
London Banks		On demand		1s. 4 1-16d.
Do.	do.	Telegraphic		1s. 4 d.
Do.	do.	3 Months sight.		1s. 4¼d.
Do.	do.	4 Do.	do.	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do.	do.	6 Do.	do.	1s. 4 11-32d.
Do.	Credits	3 Do	do.	1s. 4¼d.
Do.	do.	6 Do	do.	1s. 4⅜d.
Do.	Documents	3 Do	do.	1s. 4 9-32d.
Do	do.	6 Do	do.	1s. 4 13-32d.
Paris		3 Do	do.	1·71¼
Do.		6 Do.	do.	1·73
Calcutta		At sight		100
Do		60 days	do.	99
Madras		At sight		100
Do.		30 days'	do.	99½
hina		30 Do.	do.	219½

BANK OF BOMBAY RATES OF BUSINESS.

DISCOUNT CHARGED—
On Government Bills — 8 per cent.
On Private Bills — 9 do.

INTEREST CHARGED—
On Demand Loans on Government Securities Port Trust Bonds, or Bullion — 8 per cent.
On Loans on Government Securities or Port Trust Bonds
On Loans on Goods, or Metals in Godown, or on Port Trust Warrants
On Cash Credits on Government Securities
On Cash Credits on Goods, or Metals in Godown, or on Port Trust Warrants
— Other rates subject to arrangement.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 2.

THE finer weather which has prevailed during the past week has had a most beneficial effect on the crops on this side of the country, and the telegraphic reports received from the districts to-day describe prospects in the most favourable terms. Cotton is getting quite an exceptional start, and unless the remainder of the growing season is of an unusually adverse character, which there is no reason to anticipate, we may look for one of the best yields on record, the acreage planted having been considerably increased.

In the way of current business, we have, thanks to a drop of ⅜d. per rupee in Sterling Exchange, to report quite an active week for this season of the year. Imports are held in check rather as the advance which has taken place in rupee prices has not been equivalent so far to the increased cost of laying down goods, but in any case the last week in July is always a slack time. In Exports on the other hand transactions have been comparatively large in spite of quiet advices from Europe,and there has been an average of an outside steamer a day fixed for homeward loading which is pretty fair evidence of the quantity of produce going forward. A steamer has been chartered to-day for this month's loading U. K. or Continent at £1-0-7½ per ton, showing an advance of 1s. per ton on the week, and owners are now generally holding for £1-1-3. Government Securities continue quiet and tending lower, but Shares have been stronger latterly consequent on a slightly easier money market.

MONEY.—As we anticipated when writing our last weekly report, the Directors of the Bank of Bombay reduced their minimum rate of discount at their weekly board meeting on Wednesday from 9 to 8 per cent. per annum. This imparted additional ease to the general market, and for anything beyond two months certain accommodation has been offering in the bazaar at 5 per cent. The Bank of Bombay return published to-day, however, being of a less favourable character than was generally anticipated, there is a slightly stiffer feeling again this afternoon and less willingness to lend money just at the moment. The changes in the Bank's accounts are as follows :—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	1,32 053
Do. do. Branches	Inc.	,,	3,94,945
Other Deposits	Dec.	,,	2,55,926
Government Securities	Inc.	,,	5,44,059
Loans	Dec.	,,	2,15,906
Bills Discounted	Inc.	,,	74,263
Cash with other Banks	Inc.	,,	2,19,651
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	,,	3,32,276

These movements are unfavorable inasmuch as the Cash Balance has been reduced by 3½ lakhs when it might have been expected to show a considerable increase, but otherwise the position has not really altered for the worse the net increase in the trade demand being only a little over a lakh.

EXCHANGE.—A collapse of the most rapid character has taken place in Sterling Exchange this week, the decline in rates being ⅜d. per rupee or nearly 4½ per cent. On Monday last we closed at 1s. 4 13-16d. for demand Bank Bills and 1s. 4 31-32s. for 3 months' Credits, but before the mail left on Tuesday a decline of 1-16d. and 1-32d. respectively had been established owing to a reduction of ⅛d. per oz. in the London quotation for Silver. On Wednesday with Silver again ⅛d. lower and the Bank of Bombay rates of discount reduced 1 per cent., we had a fall of 1-16d. in Bank Bills and 3 32d. in Credits, which was followed by a drop of ⅛d. all round on Thursday consequent on the news that Government had accepted 1s. 4 11-16d. for 20 lakhs of wire transfers at the weekly biddings for Council drafts in London on the previous day. On Friday Reuter quoted Bar Silver at home unchanged at 43⅛d., but it was known from private messages that the price had fallen to 40 to ⅞d., and rates accordingly again gave way ⅛d. Saturday witnessed a similar fall; but the greatest depression has been reached to-day, Bank Bills at one time having fallen 5-16d., and Credits 7-32d. from Saturday's closing quotations. Just at the close some of the banks have put up their drawing rates for this mail 1-32d. to 1-16d. owing to the somewhat firmer feeling in money, but for anything beyond to-morrow's steamer the tone is weak to a degree and rates almost unquotable. For ready delivery the following are this evening's quotations :—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 4 1-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic Transfer.		1s. 4d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight	1s 4⅛d.	,,
Do.	4 ,,	1s. 4 5-32d.	,,
Do.	6 ,,	1s 4 7-32d.	,,
Credits	3 ,,	1s. 4¼d.	,,
Do.	6 ,,	1s. 4⅜d.	,,
Documents	3 ,,	1s. 4 9-32d.	,,
Do.	6 ,,	1s. 4 13-32d.	,,
Francs	3 ,,	1·71½	,,
Do.	6 ,,	1·73	,,

For future delivery it is almost impossible to give dependable rates as the banks absolutely decline to sell ahead unless they can get mercantile paper for about the same delivery, as cover, and there are very few merchants bills offering whatever may be making. The collapse, in fact, has been so rapid and extensive that the market has become quite demoralised, and operators in Exchange being unable to form any idea as to where the downward movement may end are giving more attention to avoiding commitments than anything else. For demand Bank Bills we should say 1s. 4d. for August, 1s. 3⅞d. for September, and 1s. 3¾d. for October delivery would be about the quotations. Credits for all August would certainly be negotiable at 1s. 4 3-16d., and for next March 1s. 4½d. is obtainable, but between these points it is difficult to say what could be done with bills in hand.

In this condition of affairs any attempt to gauge the probable course of the market in the future would be the merest guess work. Indeed it is by no means clear to what we really owe the recent collapse. The proximate cause latterly no doubt has been the fall in Silver, which for some days past, instead of following Exchange as formerly has been leading the decline; but what holders of Silver on the other side have seen in the position to induce them to force sales in the way they appear to have been doing is not altogether manifest on the surface. To our thinking no inconsiderable share in the depression is due to the discredit which the Government of India have contrived to throw on the metal by their pessimistic utterances respecting the future of Exchange and their own financial resources. Having come to the conclusion apparently that nothing but bi-metallism will enable them to make their income balance their expenditure, they are losing no opportunity of impressing this view, not only on the Home Government—which would be legitimate enough—but also on the public at large, who, already sufficiently unsettled have now become thoroughly alarmed. The last publication on the subject is a paper by Mr. J. E. O'Conor Secretary to the Department of Finance and Commerce, purporting to be a note on the effect of low Exchange on the trade of the country, but in reality a series of arguments to prove the necessity of bi-metallism alike for the finances of the country and the benefit of trade. It would be impossible for us in the space at our disposal in this column to criticise in detail the various statements he advances or the conclusions he draws from the statistics at his disposal. Suffice it to say that he claims to have demonstrated that the fall in Exchange has been of no real advantage to the export trade of India, inasmuch, as owing to the appreciation of Gold, prices of produce have fallen in a greater ratio than Exchange, while the volume of trade has not increased within the past three years. Further that our imports from Europe are not restricted by the lower purchasing power of the rupee. Read by the light of practical knowledge we are of opinion that the very figures from which he draws these conclusions prove, that by means of her exports the country at large, leaving out the classes with fixed incomes having sterling liabilities, has derived substantial benefit from the fall in Exchange, and that it is the prosperity thus engendered which aids and augments the trade in imports. The keystone of Mr. O'Conor's entire construction rests of course on the argument that the main cause of the decline in prices in Europe has been the appreciation of Gold. To arrive at that he is prepared to allow full weight to the reduction in the selling cost of produce brought about by cheaper and extended transit in India, and the lower sea freights from the ports of shipment to Europe; but he altogether ignores the effect of the same causes on the produce marketed by America, India's chief competitor, and makes no allowance whatever for the enormous increase in production of almost every article of which India is a seller. Take Wheat for instance; no estimate of the causes affecting prices can be of any value which leaves out of consideration the largely reduced cost at which American, Californian, and Canadian shipments can be laid down in the European markets; or assigns no place to the effect caused by the fact that during the five years 1881-85 England alone imported an average of about 600,000 tons per annum more Wheat and Flour from abroad than in the five years 1876-80. Again Mr. O'Conor's figures purporting to show the actual effect on prices due to Exchange, are rendered practically valueless from the absence of any exact statement of the other influences affecting the various articles dealt with from time to time. The mode he adopts in working out his conclusions would be reliable enough if all other conditions were equal and Exchange alone constituted the disturbing cause, but in no instance is that the case. If instead of taking a long series of years in which it becomes impossible to assign the due power to each and every surrounding, he had simply made the comparison between this year and last, he would have had much more reliable data to work upon. Cost of production in land transit and sea freights and other conditions except Exchange are all within a trifle the same now as they were at this time last year, so that a comparison between the prices of our leading articles of export to-day and the same date last year shows the effect of Exchange with something approaching exactness. The decline in Exchange in the twelve months has been 2⅝d. per rupee or say 15 per cent., and the prices of produce in Bombay and England compare as follows :—

In Bombay. Average price of Export	1885. Rs.	1886. Rs.	England.	Difference
Wheat	23½	27	Same	+ 15 p. ct.
Linseed	6-1	7	—2½ p. ct.	+ 15½ ,,
New Broach Cotton	208	225	—6 ,,	+ 14½ ,,

These figures prove very clearly what the real effect of Exchange is on prices of produce where other conditions are equal; and as regards the volume of shipments it must be borne in mind that production has necessarily a great deal to say to that.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been very quiet during the week, and except for the settlement of the monthly contracts there has been extremely little business doing. Prices of Fours receded from Rs. 97½ to Rs. 97 5-16 during the early part of last week, but within the past day or two have recovered to Rs. 97 7-16 for cash, Rs. 97 9-16 for delivery in a month. Fours-and-a-half after having in the same interval declined to Rs. 100½ have now improved to Rs. 101.

Municipal 5 per cent. bonds are still quoted at Rs. 101½, Port Trust bonds at Rs. 92.

SHARES.—A better tone has been apparent all round since the reduction in the Bank of Bombay's rate of discount, but *Spinning and Weaving Mills* have also been strengthened materially by the favorable returns which the various companies are publishing for the six months working ending on 30th June. Connaught have receded Rs. 2½, Leopold Re. 1, Prince of Wales and Soonderdas Rs. 5, but with these exceptions we should quote a general advance of Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 per share during the week, while in Framjee Petit, Indian Manufacturing Company, Queen, and Ripon the improvement has been Rs. 30 to Rs. 35. *Press* Companies are also very firm, having in many cases not only had a good season in the past but every promise of even a better one to come. Mofussils and New Indian have advanced Rs. 7½, Berar Rs. 10, and Khamgaum Rs. 35 per share. Amongst *Miscellaneous* concerns we note a recovery of Rs. 25 in Bombay-Burmah Trading, Rs. 15 in Treacher and Company, Limited, Rs. 12½ in Bombay Saw Mills, and Rs. 5 in Port Cannings. Flour Mills generally are unaltered. *Banks* remain unchanged.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—Although business with Manchester has been greatly circumscribed by the collapse in Exchange accompanied at the same time by considerable firmness on the part of home manufacturers, the ready market for goods of all descriptions has been comparatively active. The enquiry has not been so much from the consuming districts as in anticipation of it amongst local speculators, but the result has been that a business amounting to about 4,000 packages has been done in the bazaar at prices showing an advance of As. 2 to As. 3 per price in standard qualities of Shirtings and ½ to 1 anna per piece in Jacconets, Mulls, and Madapollams. Holders are still very firm at the rise, and within a certain compass there seems no doubt that a further decline in Exchange will maintain a continuance of the advance in rupee prices, as we are still below the laying down cost and supplies will be held in check thereby.

In *local-made Goods* the improvement has not been so marked as in imported cloths, still the demand is better, and some 2,000 bales have changed hands.

TWIST.—Imported Yarns have improved somewhat for the same reasons as goods both in the matter of demand and price. Mule Twist is ⅛ to ¼ Anna and Water a full ¼ Anna per lb. dearer on the week. Local Spinnings are quiet comparatively only some 2,500 bales having been sold without quotable improvement in prices.

METALS.—*Copper* is firm at an advance of As. 8 per cwt. both on the spot and to arrive, but the enquiry has not improved with the price. *Yellow Metal* has advanced in like manner and to the same extent, but only a very moderate off-take is being experienced. *Iron* is firm, but so far no advance in values can be quoted.

COALS.—Consumers have shown increased disposition to buy again, but the enhanced rates which importers are compelled to demand owing to lower Exchange and dear Freights outward have prevented a large business resulting. We quote August-September shipment Cardiff Rs. 16 to Rs. 16½, Davison's West Hartley Rs. 16 per ton alongside sellers, buyers at Re. 1 perhaps 12 annas lower.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Although the telegraphic advices from home have not been of a character to induce active buying for export, the tone has been sufficiently firm to enable sellers to obtain the advantage of at least a portion of the decline in Exchange, and a considerable business has been done in all descriptions at a general advance of Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per candy. The receipts keep up fairly well for this advanced period of the monsoon, and exports are comparatively free also, so that with the buying steadily going on for local consumption, there has been more doing in Old Cotton than we usually see at this period.

New Crop accounts are now almost universally favorable. In the telegraphic reports received to-day Agra is almost the only place which complains of too much rain. Elsewhere they have had an interval of finer weather which is enabling sowing to be completed in parts of Kattiwar, and has enabled weeding to make good progress throughout the Berars and Khandeish. All round the situation is exceptionally promising, and as we have remarked earlier on we only require reasonably favorable weather from this time onwards to render the coming season one of the largest on record.

A good deal of speculation has been going on in New Cotton during the week, and there would have been more had there been more sellers. Prices have improved in sympathy with ready stuff and we now quote :—

Good Bengals, January	Rs. 166
,, Omras, March	,, 192
,, Broach, ,,	,, 225 (no sellers)

Some business has also been done by European firms for export in Bengals at quoted rates, and there would be buyers of Broach if it could be got.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

Receipts.	1886.	1885.	1884.
For the week	5,508	1,612	3,666
Since 1st January	1,333,570	972,818	1,503,018
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	9,480	4,695	10,365
Since 1st January	932,875	655,049	1,106,974
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	768	1,237	546
Since 1st January	42,842	51,147	79,191

The following are to-day's quotations for full pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost & Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission :—

New Crop—		Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine	Ready	Rs. 175	= 3⅝d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	,, 169	= 3½d.
Do. Good	do.	,, 157	= 3 9-32d.
Omra Good	do.	Rs. 184 to 190	= 3 13-16 to 29-32d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.	Rs 175 to 180	= 3⅝ to 23-32d.
Broach, Good	do.	NominalRs 205	= 4 7-32d.
Dhollera, Fine	do.	do. ,, 203	= 4¼d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	,, 196	= 4 1-32d.
Do. Good	do.	,, 190	= 3 29-32d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good	do.	,, 202	= 4 5-32d.
Westerns Good	do.	,, 180	= 3 23-32d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.	,, 175	= 3⅝d.

WHEAT.—Arrivals have been large considering the period of the season and the recent state of the weather, and this has enabled a considerable extent of business to be done for export under the influence of declining Exchange, Dull markets at home and firmer Freights are counteracting influences but not sufficiently so to make up the difference in what sterling can buy, so that dealers have been able to obtain an advance of As. 1 to As. 1½ per cwt. We quote to-day :—

Fine Pessy	Rs. 4-4-0	per cwt.
No. 1 do.	,, 4 3-0	,,
No. 1 Club Delhi	,, 4-1-0	,,
Hard Yellow	,, 4-10 0	,,
Red Ahmedabad	,, 3-15-0	,,
Hard Red	,, 4-0 0	,,
Khundwa	,, 4-13 0	,,

SEEDS.—*Linseed* is firm under the same influences as Wheat and the price has advanced during the week from Rs. 6-14½ to Rs. 7 per cwt. In *Rapeseed* there is not much doing and Rs. 5-14 for Yellow Guzerat, Rs. 4-14 for Red Cawnpore are sellers prices with few buyers. For *Gingelly* there is some demand for New Crop which now stands at Rs. 7-10 per cwt. for Small White November delivery. Ready Small White is Rs. 7-10, Mixed Rs. 7-2 per cwt. Arrivals are considerable of old seed.

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seed are as follows :—

	1886.	1885.	1884.
Wheat—For the week	227,792	137,366	167,242
,, Since 1st Jan.	8,455,713	6,904,817	5,330,646
Linseed—For the week	38,792	16,611	16,563
,, Since 1st Jan.	3,164,019	4,227,830	3,459 259
Rapeseed—For the week	16,386	21,707	7,622
,, Since 1st Jan.	1,009,740	1,347,434	881,764
Gingelly Seed—For the week	15,186	658	67
,, Since 1st Jan.	876,431	995,741	785,265

(*For Bombay Bill and Stock List see page 3.*)

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 31st July, as compared with the statement of the 24th July :—

LIABILITIES.	July 24. Rs.	July 31. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	25,00,000	25,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	37,33 701	38,65,754
do. do. at Branches	17,36,153	21,31,098
Other Deposits	1,73,83,849	1,71,27 923
Post Bills	12,456	12,093
Cash Credits undrawn	6,11,746	5,95,368
	3,59,77,905	3,62,32,236
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	31,43,586	36,87,645
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	23,04,450	23,06,607
Loans, on Security of do.	77,34,039	75,18,133
Current Accounts, overdrawn	2,599	3,918
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,50,80,992	1,51,55,255
Stamps	21,151	21,465
Dead Stock .... Rs. 5,77,031		
Amt. applied in reduction..2,75,000	3,02,028	3,02 031
Bullion	1,52,034	1,12,784
Cash Balances with Correspondence	2 16,596	4,36,247
Cash and Currency Notes	70,20,427	66,88,151
	3,59,77 905	3,62,32,236

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PEBBLES *versus* GLASS.

DR. JULER in his "Ophthalmic Science and Practice," page 377, says :—"Patients often ask whether they should get 'pebbles' or glass. There is not much practical advantage in the former and they are much more expensive, they are lighter and cooler, and may therefore be ordered when the glasses are of inconvenient weight. In most pebbles, however, the crystal is cut in the wrong direction, and although there may be no flaw visible to the naked eye, such lenses are inferior to glass."

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

KELLY—July 24, at Madras, the wife of Sub-Conductor J Kelly, of a son.

REID—July 29, at 29, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, the wife of W J Reid, of a daughter.

DEATH.

DARBY—July 10, at Raneegunge, of quinsey, Mary, the beloved daughter of George and Alice Darby, aged 5 years, 7 months and 10 days.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1886.

SIR RICHARD CROSS has been appointed Secretary of State for India, and with his appointment all obstacles to the formation of the new Cabinet have been removed. Sir Frederick Stanley, who might have done well at the India Office, goes to the Board of Trade, where he will have every opportunity of showing how the trading interests of a commercial nation can be safeguarded by a retired officer in the Grenadier Guards. Mr. Edward Stanhope, who was Under-Secretary for India between 1874 and 1880, and whose return to the India Office would have met with a fair measure of approval in this country, goes to the Colonial Office, where he may be expected to do creditable work. There is not much to object to in Sir Richard Cross's appointment beyond the manner in which it was brought about. People in India are assuredly not flattered in having the interests of the country conferred upon a statesman who, though he has real merits, has had the India Office given him very much as a *solatium.* The story of Sir Richard Cross's appointment, when it is fully told, will be interesting, but we fear not edifying. On Saturday, if the telegrams tell the tale truly, a desperate effort was being made to keep him out of the Cabinet altogether. It has pleased Lord Randolph Churchill to think meanly of a colleague who has done long service to the Conservative party, and who, on the most modest estimate of his achievements, has made a distinctly beneficent mark upon the legislation of these times. Lord Randolph Churchill has aroused the dormant energies of his party; he has contributed more than any of the men around him to its awakening from the sleep in which it lay after its collapse in 1880. The Conservatives have something to thank him for. But he is still too young, and he has still too poor a record of solid achievement, to lay claim to the dictatorial powers which he has tried to assume during the formation of this Cabinet. He is the spoilt child of his party, and much will be borne from him in consideration of his precocity. But there comes a time in the career of spoilt children when for their good and for the good of those around them means are found for preventing them from having their way. He has not had his way on this occasion, as it may be hoped he never will have when his way happens to be the way of overbearing conceit, of insufferable perversity, of youthful arrogance prolonged beyond the days of youth. The conflict between the new men and the old men is inevitable in politics, no doubt. But it should be carried on with some regard to the expediencies as well as to the proprieties. "We think our fathers fools, so wise we grow" is true enough, though the sentiment seldom sits well even on a politician's shoulders. And it is likely enough that Lord Randolph Churchill will be disappointed in the estimate that the public will form, after the failure of his effort to keep Sir Richard Cross out of the Cabinet, both of Sir Richard's folly and of his own wisdom. He has exagerated both, and he comes out of the struggle the worse rather than the better for it.

The circumstances under which Sir Richard Cross enters upon the India Office do him no discredit, but they reflect very unfavourably upon those who are responsible for them. Unless at this distance we altogether misread the incident the India Office has been given to Sir Richard Cross not because of any belief that Sir Richard Cross was the best man for the India Office, but because it was necessary to find a portfolio for him. The office which in two Administrations he had filled with a success that won the approval of opponents no less than of friends, had already been given to a gentlemen new to office and almost new to Parliament. The "best Home Secretary we have ever had," to quote a Radical eulogist of his factory legislation, had been discarded in favour of a new comer of whom nothing could be more pertinently asked than the time-honoured "fly-in-the-amber" question. India may fairly take the new Secretary of State at a higher estimate than Lord Randolph Churchill's; nevertheless that pugnacious nobleman's attempt to get rid of him altogether has given his ultimate nomination to the India Office the appearance of a thrusting into place, and has made it difficult for the people most interested in the selection to do full justice to him. It will be well, however, for the Indian public to judge Sir Richard Cross rather by his work in the responsible office that he has twice filled than by the efforts of a masterful colleague to prove that he is fit for no office at all. We cannot disregard, even at Lord Randolph's bidding, the fact that the work of the Home Department in Lord Beaconsfield's Administration, and the legislation of Lord Beaconsfield's Home Secretary, were less subjected to criticism than the work and the legislation of any member of the Cabinet. Mr. Cross had no other obvious claims to office in 1874 than those which a man of shrewdness and industry could present. But Mr. Disraeli was a shrewd judge of character, and though Lord Randolph Churchill happened to exist at the time and even to have a seat in Parliament, the new Premier found his Home Secretary in the plain business-like Lancashire member. Until the day when, six years later, Mr. Cross brought in a Bill for buying up at a rather too generous rate the property of the London water companies, his record was absolutely free from failure. He had carried through Parliament a measure for consolidating and amending the Factory Acts, of which the political economist Mr. Stanley Jevons declared that it was "one of the brightest achievements of legislation in this or any other country"; he had framed an Act which lead to a perceptible improvement in the dwellings of the poor in the large towns; he tackled the vexed question of the liquor laws, and brought about a settlement of it which has not since needed to be disturbed. He did more than any individual member of the Government to give effect to Mr. Disraeli's *Sanitas sanitatum omnia sanitas* principle, and he provided the Conservatives with a justification such as they had never had before for the assertion that they were as intent as their opponents upon improving the condition of the people.

It is true that when Mr. Cross left the field of practical reform he by no means gained credit. He contributed much to the discussion of the Eastern question, but his speeches on the larger problems of State policy have never added to his reputation. He is utterly wanting in the imagination without which a statesman can never achieve anything broader than a departmental success. It would be easy to indicate his defects; but the world would scarcely have been aware of them if he had been content with the recognition which was freely given to his exceptional success as a Home Secretary. They will probably assert themselves before he has been long at the India Office; but the good qualities which won him so high a reputation at the Home Office will more than atone for them. He has a faculty for work which none of his recent predecessors, at all events, have excelled, and a persistency and pluck which will help him to overcome many difficulties. His antecedents strongly discourage the idea that he will be content with a perfunctory discharge of the duties of his office. The most energetic of Home Secretaries is not likely to be a perfunctory Secretary of State for India. He is more likely to make than to wait for opportunities, and having made them he may be trusted to turn them to good account. No one in the new administration has shown more readiness for attacking real grievances, and he may be trusted to deal with them with the shrewd practical instincts of a man of business. It will be noticed that he is a Lancashire man, and that all his political connections have been with that county. This fact will discourage the hope that here and there finds expression in India of a reimposition of the import duties. But Lancashire, if it does not believe in the import duties, believes in the development of the Indian railways, and it is an article of its faith that Lancashire cannot prosper while India is poor. Let Sir Richard Cross, for his constituents' sake at all events, bear that in mind, and his career at the India Office will be a sufficient answer to the domineering clique who have endeavoured, happily without success, to deprive the country of a continuation of services which in the past have been of substantial value to the nation.

THE Bill for the constitution of a Port Trust at Aden which has been prepared by the Bombay Government responds to a wish which has been very urgently expressed by the shipping community of that port during the last two years. Very little can be said in justification of the system under which the harbour is at present managed, except that it exists, and that the Resident at Aden does his best to carry out an anomalous and unnatural arrangement. He will doubtless be as willing to divest himself of the powers which he at present exercises over the affairs of the port as the commercial community will be to see them transferred to a properly constituted Harbour Board. The Bill may be capable of some improvement, but it will be welcomed for the guarantee that it gives that the revenue derived from shipping shall be expended exclusively upon the necessities of the port. This, it is asserted, has not always been the case hitherto, but the Bill is clear and specific in its directions as to the purposes to which the revenue of the Trust shall be applied. The proposals as to the constitution of the Trust may be open to some improvement. The Government will from time to time fix the number of trustees, and the Government will appoint all of them, reserving to themselves the power to decide how many non-official nominees there shall be upon the Board. This is a provision upon which we hope the Government will be careful to take into account the wishes of people at Aden connected with the shipping interest. As the section stands it would be easy to entirely exclude the non-official element from the Board. A specific provision that at least one or two members shall be non-official would prevent an anomaly of that kind. The complete absence of the representative principle from the scheme, too, will need to be justified when the Bill comes before the Legislative Council. That the shipping community in Aden is able to take an active and intelligent part in the promotion of the interests of the port has been seen in frequent instances of late, notably in its representations to the Secretary of State and to the Government of India in reference to the defences and to the dredging of the harbour. The Trust itself, when it is constituted, will be the outcome of this spontaneous exertion, and it will be regarded as an anomalous thing that the people who have asked so loudly for it should be denied the right of representation upon it.

THE NEW SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

THE Right Hon. Sir Richard Assheton Cross, G.C.B., M.P., the new Secretary of State for India, was born at Red Scar, near Preston, May 30, 1823, being the third son of the late William Cross, Esq., by Ellen, daughter of the late Edward Chaffers, Esq. He was educated at Rugby School and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.A. in 1846. In 1849 he was called to the bar at the Inner Temple, and for several years he went the Northern Circuit. In 1852 he married Georgiana, daughter of the late Thomas Lyon, Esq., of Appleton Hall, Warrington. He was elected M.P. for Preston in the Conservative interest in March 1857, and continued to represent that borough till March, 1862. At the general election of December 1868, he came forward as a Conservative candidate for South-West Lancashire, in opposition to Mr. Gladstone, who had appealed to that constituency, and who had in several powerful speeches, addressed to large multitudes of the electors, endeavoured to gain their support to the cause on which he had staked the issue, *viz.*, the Disestablishment of the Irish Church. The election, which was attended with much excitement, and was watched with extraordinary interest throughout the kingdom, terminated as follows :—For Mr. Cross (C.) 7,729; for Mr. Turner (C.) 7,676; for Mr. Gladstone (L.) 7,415; for Mr. Grenfell (L.) 6,939. At the general election of 1874, Mr. Cross was returned without opposition. On the formation of Mr. Disraeli's administration, Mr. Cross was appointed Secretary of State for the Home Department, February 21, 1874, on which day he was sworn of the Privy Council. He was elected a bencher of the Inner Temple in 1876, and the University of Cambridge conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D., October 24, 1878. He resigned the seals of the Home Department when the Conservatives went out of office in April, 1880. And that period he was created a G.C.B. Sir R. Cross is a member of the Council on Education, and an Ecclesiastical Commissioner for England; a Magistrate for Cheshire and Lancashire, a Deputy-Lieutenant for the latter county, and Chairman of the Lancashire Quarter Sessions. He is the compiler of two legal works :—"The Acts relating to the Settlement and Removal of the Poor, with notices of cases, indices and forms," 1853; and "The General and Quarter Sessions of the Peace : their jurisdiction and practice in other than criminal matters" (written in conjunction with Mr. H. Leeming), 1858, 2nd edition, 1876.

Mr. H. W. Lucy, in his "Diary of Two Parliaments," describes the part taken by Sir R. A. Cross in the debate on the Corrupt Practices Bill as follows :—

> Sir R. Cross combines with the political acumen and statesman-like breadth of mind of the average country gentleman, the trained legal faculties of the Chairman of Quarter Sessions. He is, in truth, a barrister, but does not bring the subtle mannerisms of the Bar into discussion in the Forum. If a remark may be ventured to the disparagement of the superior qualities of the right hon. gentleman, it may be hinted that he is a little lacking in the sense of humour. It is said that when there was brought under his notice, the record in a recently published book of a remark by the late Lord Beaconsfield, he instantly assumed the severest Chairman-of-Quarter-Sessions air, and painstakingly proceeded to demonstrate the impossibility of such a remark having been made.
>
> "How could he forget to call me Sir Richard?" he said. "Why, it was upon his recommendation that I was made Grand Cross, and so recently too. It is quite absurd to suppose he could have forgotten."
>
> That story may be apocryphal. But Sir Richard's famous declaration, "I hear an hon. member smile," and his angry bewilderment at the laughter that followed, are simple matters of fact. So is his difficulty with the House last night. The question under discussion was what a voter might or might not do if permitted to use a voting paper.
>
> "Now," said the ex-Home Secretary in his self-satisfied, sparrow-chirping way, "I am John Jones. I, John Jones, send——"
>
> What it was that John Jones was to send is lost to history in the roar of laughter which followed upon the right hon. gentleman's pleased assumption of this not unfamiliar cognomen, the genial condescension with which he placed himself in the position of John Jones, and the business like way in which he proceeded to show what an exceedingly irreproachable John Jones he would make. Why the Committee should laugh was evidently hopelessly beyond this comprehension. They were there to carry on business. He was there, at whatever expenditure of priceless time, to assist them. He was not going to estimate the value of such assistance. But there it was proffered, and, if he were to "hear smiles," or "observe any hon. gentleman laugh," he would at once withdraw from frivolous company; and he did.
>
> But he was back again to-night, looking wiser than ever, settling point after point as points arose, patronising the Attorney-General, scolding the Committee, perpetually losing his spectacles, which strayed to the top of his head, and after nervous search bringing them down in order to scan the group opposite, and detect the first symptom of a smile. This was his last opportunity, and he made the most of it, once causing the blood of the Attorney-General to curdle by threatening to "keep the Committee at work for two or three days." But having thoroughly enjoyed himself, and laughter being judiciously restrained, he at half-past twelve folded up his copy of the Bill, with its precious annotations, and withdrew from the Committee the light of his countenance. After this the Chairman disposed of amendments as fast as he could recite them. At ten minutes to one the Bill went through Committee, Mr. Dodds insisting on publicly shaking hands with the Attorney-General, much as Mr. Pumblechook shook hands with Pip in his hour of prosperity, by way of intimating that he had been his "earliest benefactor and founder of his fortun's."

Sir R. A. Cross also distinguished himself on one occasion by a defence of the bishops. This is Mr. Lucy's account of that incident :—

> The bishops are fortunate in finding in the hour of peril, a defender in the House of Commons like Sir Richard Cross. Without being able quite clearly to define it, there is a feeling in the human mind that a bishop, and above all twenty-six bishops, should, if an advocate be needed, have one something out of the ordinary way. It appeared for nearly two hours to-night that they were not to have any at all. Four members had spoken from the Liberal benches before any one rose from the Conservative side. It is true Sir William Harcourt, interposing immediately after Mr. Agnew had seconded the motion in a speech that was a model of brevity and good sense, declared himself against the motion to close the door of the House of Lords upon the bishops. But the Home Secretary's speech was a very curious one, and if the bishops had happened to be sitting in the peer's gallery, they might have felt an uncomfortable sense that the right hon. gentleman, whilst ostensibly pleading their cause, was really chaffing them.
>
> The debate was far advanced when Sir Richard Cross appeared. He, too, as his dress denoted, had been dining. When he approached the table it was at once seen that he was especially impressed with the solemnity of his mission as champion of the episcopal bench. Always severe, even magisterial in manner, when dealing with arguments put forward by Radicals, he was to-night preternaturally impressive. He had unearthed a declaration on the subject under discussion made by Mr. Gladstone in 1870, and this written out on a piece of paper, he by way of prefacing his speech, waved authoritatively towards the crowded benches where the Radicals sat exultant in the misplaced confidence of coming victory.
>
> That gesture, perhaps a little obscure in meaning as it stood without explanation, had something to do with the remarkable scene that followed. Members opposite tittered. Sir R. Cross, whose objection to laughter is deeply rooted, and has often been proclaimed, looked up from the notes he was beginning to consider, and through his spectacles regarded the throng with a severe glance that should have cowed them, but only made the titter grow into a ripple of laughter. Haughtily disregarding this, he proceeded, after his familiar oratorical manner, to spit gentlemen opposite on the horns of dilemma. Either it was this or it was that, both hopeless cases. "No, no!" cried the Radicals.
>
> "No no?" echoed Sir Richard, with another withering glance; "but I say it is true;" at which there was more rude laughter.
>
> The climax was reached when the quotation from Mr. Gladstone's speech of 1870 began to be approached. This was a bombshell with which the camp opposite was to be blown into the air after it had been judiciously potted with the rifle shot of close argument. Sir R. Cross was in no hurry to bring about the catastrophe. He played with the Radicals as a cat does with a mouse. "What did the Prime Minister say in 1870?" he asked, with another scathing glance across the floor. This reminded him that the Prime Minister was not present, and he glided off into regrets at his absence, which led him into other topics. But if he pulled up five hundred miles off, he always came back to his quotation. Once, when the excursion was unusually prolonged, some impatient member cried "Divide!"
>
> "No, no!" said Sir Richard, with a confidential little nod to the Speaker; "we're not going to divide for a long time yet," at which the House shook with laughter.
>
> Members began to watch for a recurrence of the inevitable reference, and as soon as Sir Richard, pulling himself up, came back to "the Prime Minister," there was a roar of laughter. Sir Richard could not make it out at all. Why should they laugh when he cited "the Prime Minister"? Had they, he asked, so little respect for the opinions of the Prime Minister? The more they laughed the more obstinately he, with increasing severity in tone and look, pursued the inquiry, till members rolled about the seats in paroxysms of laughter, and men who were never known to smile laughed till the tears ran down their cheeks. After battling for half an hour with this strange humour, Sir Richard Cross sat down, and pondered over what it might mean. But he had saved the episcopal bench, and in a House of 285 members, a majority of 11 declared themselves on the side of the bishops.

ACTING APPOINTMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "A Hindu" complains that the rule regarding the appointment of natives has been broken by the nomination of Dr. Milne to be Chemical Analyser and Professor of Medical Jurisprudence. This is not the case. According to the orders of the Government of India, the office of Chemical Analyser to Government must be held by a commissioned officer of the Medical Service. "A Hindu" may as reasonably complain that the rule was broken when recently officers of the Indian Medical Service were nominated to appointments in any other capacity; as in Burmah, where I presume "A Hindu" would rather not tempt the dacoit.—Yours, &c.,

July 31. W.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE NEW CABINET.

LONDON, AUG. 2.

Lord Salisbury has now overcome all difficulties and succeeded in completing the new Cabinet.

The Right Hon. Sir Richard Cross has been appointed Secretary of State for India.

The Right Hon. E. Stanhope has been appointed Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Right Hon. Colonel Sir F. A. Stanley has been appointed President of the Board of Trade.

Earl Cadogan has been appointed Lord Privy Seal, but will not have a seat in the Cabinet.

THREATENINGS OF DYNAMITERS.

Mr. O'Donovan Rossa has declared that the Irish dynamiters are making active preparations for renewing their operations in England.

SERIOUS RIOTS IN BELFAST.

Rioting of a serious nature has been going on in Belfast since Saturday. The mob having made fierce attacks on the police with stones, the latter opened fire on them, killing one and wounding many.

THE HIGH COURT JUDGES AND THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 2.

The Judges of the High Court have replied to the Finance Committee on the subject of the proposed reductions in the cost of judicial administration; they point out that the receipts from Court fees have grown till, in 1884, the Civil Courts in Bengal and Assam yield a revenue of 83 lakhs, while the cost of Civil justice was only 48 lakhs, leaving a nett profit to Government of 35 lakhs. The nett profit on process fees was 17 lakhs, though it was never intended that these fees should be a source of income to Government. A proposal to modify process fees is under consideration. The Government profits are the result of an enormous increase of suits, chiefly small suits. The expenditure on the Courts has by no means kept pace with the increase of business, and it is only with the utmost difficulty that judicial officers are able to dispose of the business at all. The judicial officers are far too few, the establishments are weak and underpaid, and it is surprising that irregularities and corruption are not more frequent. The judicial buildings are a disgrace to the administration. This state of things is indefensible in principle and oppressive in practice. The Judges regard the proposals for economy not as intended to diminish a burden on the State but to increase the State's profits, and they maintain that a large increase of expenditure to be imperatively necessary to place the administration of Justice on a satisfactory basis. Turning to the High Court itself, it is pointed out that Government makes a profit out of the exercise of its Original Jurisdiction, for if the Original Side does cost something, the Small Cause Court more than covers the deficiency. In conclusion, the Judges think it their duty to decline to discuss the question raised in the Committee's letter, or to offer suggestions for the reduction of expenditure.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 31.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Coromandel arrived here this afternoon.

SUEZ, JULY 31.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Rosetta arrived here from Colombo this morning.

LIVERPOOL, AUG. 1.

The Anchor Line steamer Persia left here for Kurrachee yesterday morning.

COLOMBO, AUG. 1.

The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Shannon left here for Bombay at 8 a.m. to-day with the Australian and China mails.

PENANG, AUG. 2.

The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Venetia, (Extra) left here for Bombay to-day at noon.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(AUGUST 2.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Mauritius mail closes at Durban 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY, NIGHT, 1.

10 p.m. ... 79·8

MONDAY, NIGHT 2.

6 a.m. ... 78·6

10 a.m. ... 81·6

2 p.m. ... 83·4

4 p.m. ... 82·8

AT a meeting of the Faculty of Medicine of the Bombay University held last evening, Dr. Carter was elected Dean of the Faculty, in place of Dr. Cook, proceeded to Europe.

A MEETING of the managing committee of the Bombay Presidency Association was yeld yesterday evening, at which sub-committees were appointed to consider and report upon the proposal as to the desirability of obtaining for the vernaculars a footing in our University curriculum, and on the prospects and aspirations, &c., of graduates in the Revenue Department, and how to further their interests. The meeting also elected Mr. V. A. Modak to be their chairman for the year.

THE whole of the 15 lakhs of Rupees which constitute the Berar surplus for the past official year have been invested in Government 4 per cent. paper by the Accountant-General, and has been deposited with the local Branch of the Bank of Bengal. The State will thus have a good Reserve Fund to draw upon when money is required in the Central Treasury.

MR. CORDERY, the Resident of Hyderabad, has undergone a painful surgical operation since his arrival in England, and some little time will probably elapse before he will be able to leave his bed. His condition however is not such as to cause any anxiety to his friends.

SOME TIME ago tabular statements and resolutions were published by His Highness's Government regarding the relative number and salaries of the Hindustanis and Hyderabadis in the public service. It is now stated that the Government of India has been pleased to express its approval of the action taken by His Highness's Government in giving this information to the public. "It is," says the *Deccan Times*, "a very complete answer to the cry of 'Hyderabad for Hyderabadis' which is periodically raised by certain agitators whose sole object is to embarrass the Government."

THE Mr. Ross who is playing in the All-England Lawn Tennis Tournament is not, it appears, Mr. G. E. A. Ross, of Allahabad, but Mr. C. H. Ross, of Ceylon.

MR. J. B PENNINGTON, a Madras civilian of nearly 24 years' service, is shortly going on furlough for two years previous to retiring.

IT is said that Mr. E. Hutton, Presidency Postmaster, is likely to remain in temporary charge of the office of Postmaster-General, Bengal, during the absence of Mr. H. M. Kisch, C.S., who proceeds on short leave early next month, and that the Deputy Postmaster of Bombay will be appointed to act as Presidency Postmaster at Calcutta.

AN Irishman named Johnston is reported to have recently arrived at Hyderabad, having travelled here from the Camp of the Afghan Boundary Commission, *via* Quetta and Bombay. Johnston possesses certificates from some of the officers of the Commission, certifying that he was attached to the Russian Camp, and that he is a native of the British Islands, although he has almost forgotten his own tongue. His history is a very curious one. At the age of five he was captured and taken across the borders by Afghans, amongst whom he resided until about a year ago, when he escaped and joined the Commission as it was marching through Afghanistan. He speaks Persian, Pushtoo and Turki with great fluency, but his knowledge of English is of the most elementary character.

THE Government of Bengal, with the approval of the Government of India, have recently sanctioned a grant of two lakhs of rupees for the Assam-Behar State Railway. It is believed that out of the grant the sum of about Rs. 80,000 is to be paid for the rolling stock previously purchased, and an equivalent sum is to be paid in satisfaction of the contractors' claims, which are said to have been settled at about Rs. 80,000. The balance of the grant, *viz.*, Rs. 40,000, is to be applied to the construction of a bridge, which work was some time ago transferred from the Dinagepore to the Purneah section of the Railway line, and for which materials and iron girders have already been secured.

FROM all accounts the young Maharaja of Manipur is setting to work in earnest to improve his estates and to give employment to his subjects. He has imported machinery from England at a cost of over Rs. 50,000, and has established works at Lakhipur, Kachar, for sawing and preparing timber for building purposes, and for the making of furniture and tea boxes. The valuable forests in Manipur will yield an unlimited supply of timber, and the cost of preparing it for industrial uses will now be greatly reduced. Machinery for working soorky mills and for paddy husking has also been added to the resources of the State, and will, no doubt, bring in a considerable accession of revenue.

THE durbar hall of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition contains a series of models of Indian soldiers. The figures, which are life-size, are twenty-one in number, and form a very striking and dramatic illustration of the wide variety of race that is to be found in the Native Army of India. Here we have the Gurkha, the Sikh, the Pathan, the Madrassi, the Rajput, the Bhil, the Mahratta, the Mina of Rajputana, and the Mussulman and Brahman of Hindostan. The types of men hardly differ more strikingly than the uniforms they wear, and, on the whole, they they make a most gallant show. Nothing could give a better idea than these eloquent figures of the vast extent of the Empire, of the complexity of its race problems, and of the military character of our dominion. Bombay is represented by a figure of a havildar of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry.

THERE has been considerable agitation among the native communities of Calcutta that, with a view of turning a dishonest penny, the ghee sold in the bazaars had been very extensively adulterated by the native dealers themselves. The matter was considered to be so serious that it formed the subject of a long debate at the meeting of the Municipal Commissioners on Thursday. Some samples had been analysed by the Health Officer, and though he found traces of animal fat, he could not certify that it was injurious to health. Dr. Mohendrolal Sircar, representing native feeling, was strongly of opinion that ghee adulterated with animal fat was injurious. The chairman explained the difficulty under which the authorities are placed in dealing with the subject, as neither under the Police Act nor under the Penal Code does there appear to be provision for dealing with such an offence, if offence it be where no law is broken. Adulteration seems to have been treated by the legislators as being only injurious to health, without recognising that adulteration may also be a fraud. This being the case, the Commissioner could do nothing, but it has been suggested that a section dealing with the question of adulteration should be inserted in the new Municipal Bill.

THE case of the wrecked ship Charles Worsley, which some time ago was found deserted by her crew about 20 miles from the Madras coasts and was towed into Coconada, has given rise to a question as to the extent of the jurisdiction of the Receiver of Wrecks. It appears that, under the present law, the Receiver can only take charge of wrecks found within the local limits for which he has been appointed. With regard to any wreck, therefore, found beyond such local limits, the finders, who would probably be fishermen on the coasts, might decline to make over the wreck which had not taken place within the Receiver's local jurisdiction. It is proposed, however, in the interest of shipowners and others, to amend the present Merchant Shipping Act by providing that wrecks found outside the local limits of Madras shall, on being brought within those limits, be subject to the jurisdiction of the Receiver in the same way as other wrecks which occur within those limits. According to the law in England the Receivers of Wrecks, as Agents to the Board of Trade, claim all wrecks found without local limits, and brought within them, so the proposed change will assimilate the law in both countries.

THERE were twenty-four jute warehouses for which licenses were granted in Howrah in the year 1885-86 under the Jute Warehouse and Fire Brigade Act. The amount of fees realized was Rs. 5,150, which was Rs. 450 less than the previous year, owing to the Goosery Jute Mill Company and Messrs. Moran and Company not having carried on any work during the year. The actual cost of the inspection of the warehouses was Rs. 601. There were 16 fires during the year, but none of them of any great importance, the largest amount of damage at any one fire being estimated at Rs. 400. The fire brigade is under the control of the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, and a European is employed to look after the work at the fires, whilst a house has been hired at Chandmari for the use of the fire brigade staff. Exclusive of the amount spent by the Deputy Commissioner, the cost of the fire brigade to the Municipality was Rs. 8,346, of which Rs. 3,630 was half the cost of an engine, Rs. 596, the rent of the fire brigade station, and Rs. 4,120 being 80 per cent. of the fees received, paid over to the Commissioner of Police.

THE first report on the prospects of the cotton crop in the Punjab is as follows:—"Condition of cotton crop generally very good. So far a full average crop is expected."

THE question whether Burmese and others are allowed to carry arms of precision has, apparently, says the *Rangoon Times*, been decided by themselves to their own satisfaction, for "not only are breech-loading rifles, but Winchester repeaters," with cartridges and implements complete, finding their way into the hands of Burmese in the interior. The paper adds: "We believe that these repeaters and implements come from Messrs. ——& Co., Calcutta, through the Rangoon Custom House, openly enough, so it seems that the Government approve of the business."

THE *Ceylon Observer* reports a remarkable cure of a man who was bitten by a cobra on June 27. A well-known chief was at dinner at 7 o'clock in the evening, when a servant boy came running, and informed him that one of his estate-watchers, named Ab liyano, had been bitten by a cobra, and was brought to his office carried by six coolies; and immediately the chief, ordering his servant to bring all the lemons that were in the house, left the dinner table and went to his office, where the man was lying in a most precarious state. He had some lemons immediately squeezed, and gave the man half a tumbler of the juice to drink, and also applied it from the head, on the side bitten, down to the foot, taking care not to touch the part bitten (which was the left toe) with the the juice; in the meantime, two men were employed in applying leeches to the wound and round it. About five minutes after the administration of the first dose of lime-juice, a second was given. When the leeches began to fall off after sucking the blood, the patient recovered consciousness; and when all had fallen off, the effect of the venom vanished. No fewer than thirty leeches were applied, as they were of the very small kind. Next, the wound having been washed with lukewarm water, a poultice was applied, and after a third dose of half-a tumbler of lime-juice, the patient was sent to bed with instructions to renew the poultice every third hour, which was done by two men who were ordered to attend on him all night.

AN impressionable correspondent of a Madras paper finds many points of resemblance between New York and Madras. He writes:—"The river Hudson, which, in places, reminds me of the upper gorges of the Godavery, is studded with villas, embosomed among the trees, and runs alongside New York city, through well-timbered banks. Here and there from among the trees peep out the spires of churches (the Americans are great on churches) and the manufactory chimneys, and the fastest river boats of the world, running at the rate of twenty miles an hour, steam up and down the stream. One peep, some fifty miles up, looked like Coonoor, with the Adirondacks acting as a back ground instead of Dodabetta."

DURING the recent elections, telegraphing from Hawarden Castle on the 5th instant, with reference to the Warwickshire elections, Mr. Gladstone said: "If Warwickshire does not wish Dukes and Earls to overrule the nation, and wreck its fortunes they will return the Liberal candidates, not Tories nor seceders who are working with and for the Tories." In a note to a supporter of Mr. John Roberts, in the Flintshire Boroughs, he said:—"I wish I could come among you, but I am not able. Three cheers for Mr. Roberts, and God prosper the right among our true-hearted Welshmen."

THE Russian Empire contains 884 penitentiary establishments, containing on the 1st January 1885, 94,515 persons of of both sexes, an excess of nearly 8 per cent. above the returns of the preceding twelve months. Of these persons, the ordinary houses of detention contained 68,000, the convict prisons 6,500, the reformatories 8,000, and the prisons in Poland 8,000. The proportion of women was less that 10 per cent. of the whole, but in Poland the women amounted to 16 per cent. Nearly three-quarters of a million arrests take place in the year.

IN the fifty-five contested London constituencies, there voted this time 161,287 Conservatives (including Unionists) and 118,424 Liberals. By a system of proportional representation the number of members would have been: Conservatives 31, Liberals 24. Actually the numbers are: Conservatives 44, Liberals 11. The Conservatives, that is to say, hold thirteen more seats than their voting strength would proportionally entitle them to. Or, to put the case in another light, whereas each London Tory member who sits for a contested constituency represents, as it were, 3,665 electors, each Liberal represents 10,765.

THE permission to reside out of India granted to Lieutenant-General Sir H. N. D. Prendergast, K.C.B., V.C., has been withdrawn.

A SHORT time ago a report was made by the Inspector of Explosives at Melbourne regarding the careless packing of explosives on board ships arriving in that colony. After communicating with the Home Government on the subject, the Commissioner of Customs has also thought it necessary to write to the different European Consuls on the subject. It appears that the Germans are the chief offenders in this way, and so the German Consul has been specially required to write to the Imperial authorities requesting that a closer supervision may be exercised over all shipments of dangerous combustibles.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. cts.	Esplanade. In.	Esplanade. cts.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. cts.
Previously registered	76	99	82	72	78	51	80	21
Aug. 1, Sunday	......		....		....		0	21
" 2, Monday	0	7	0	4	0	2	.....	
Total	77	6	82	76	78	53	80	42
Corresponding date last year	29	53	30	14	28	18	27	6

MALABAR HILL.

	In.	cts.
August 2, up to 10 a.m.	0	9
Previously registered	83	46
Total	83	55

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Gwalior, Capt. R. Haselwood, will sail to-day, for London, Brindisi and Venice, with the Europe mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Mr H Woodward
Mrs Peyton and 3 children
Mr W L Nicher
Mr F J Ferguson
Mrs Lund
Mr J Cummuskey
Mr R L Wilson

FOR BRINDISI.

Lieut-Col C S Noble
Mr A W Hemans
Mr W Jones
Mr and Mrs J W Nice
Col K P Gordon
Mr F A Dashwood
Mr C P Cooper
Mr C Carroll
Mr W Jervis
Major T Baker
Mr T H Sealy

FOR VENICE.

Mr F Place.
Mr E Thornton

FOR GIBRALTAR.

Mr C Edouardo de Souza
Mr Joaquim Henriques

FOR ADEN.—Capt Lynch.

The following passages have been engaged —

By the s.s. Shannon, Capt. J. S. Murray, sailing on 10th August:—

FOR LONDON.

Mrs Dawson
Syed Mohinddin Alikhan, Bh.
Mr W P Carson
Mr R Hyde

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr F Palmer
Mr Ganputrao S Gaekwad
Mr D M Scobie
Mr E R Ellis

By the s.s. Hydaspes, Capt. G. Scrivenor, sailing on 17th August:—

FOR LONDON.

Mr and Mrs H W Gordon
Mrs Leacock

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mr J M Andrew
Col J C Durand
Mr E T Mondy

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr W Partridge.

By the s.s. Ballaraat, Capt. P. S. Tomlin, sailing on 24th August:—

FOR LONDON.

Miss Wilkinson
Mr and Mrs Ibbetson

FOR BRINDISI.—Col and Mrs K M Vibart.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 16TH JULY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Brindisi, Captain A. W. Adamson, arrived in Bombay harbour at 12 o'clock midnight, with the overland mails of the 16th July. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mr J H Campbell
Sir J Edye
Mr and Mrs Broughton
Dr Waddle
Surg W E Breton
Mr A [illegible] Gour
Mr and Mrs Turkhud, child and infant
Mr N Robert's
Mr E [illegible] Grosse
Mr J D Gordon
Mr Francis
Mrs Brock
Mr H Munro

FROM GIBRALTER.—Mr J B Mirando.

FROM VENICE.

Surgn-Major and Mrs S Dobie
Mr J Minchin

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr W E Pedley
Surgn H R McKay
Mr J Sladen
Mr H Taylor
Major Greig
Mr J Griffiths
Mr Dunlop
Miss D White
Rev A Quinlain
Dr J Anderson
Mr A Tucker
Mr W Brown
Major Gray
Mr C McIver
Mrs H R McKay
Lieut Penrose

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 10TH TO 16TH JULY, INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen was present at the Prince of Wales's garden party at Marlborough House on July 10.

A State Ball was given at Buckingham Palace on July 9.

Her Majesty paid a third visit to the Indian and Colonial Exhibition on July 15.

The General Election, which now draws to a close, shows the opinion of the country to be decidedly opposed to the Ministerial policy.

A Cabinet Council is to be held in a few days, when it is expected that Mr. Gladstone will resign.

Sir G. Trevolyan, Sir R. Ramsden, Mr. Goschen, and several other well known Liberals have lost their seats.

The members elected to the new Parliament at present are: Conservatives and Unionists, 385; Ministerialists and Parnellites. 263.

The Colonial and Indian Commissioners have during the week been entertained at Cambridge, Highgate, Sion House, Tilbury Docks, and other places.

Sir Thomas Brassey read a paper on "Colonial Defence" before the Royal United Service Institution on July 12.

The Wimbledon Rifle Meeting is in progress, the interest shown on previous years being fully sustained.

The Royal Agricultural Society's Show at Norwhich opened on July 12, and has been visited by the Prince and Princess of Wales.

His Royal Highness also presided at the annual meeting of the Society.

The celebration of the 12th July in Ireland resulted in considerable rioting.

At Belfast several persons were killed, and a large number injured.

The police suffered severely, the head-constable being killed and about one hundred constables wounded.

A Russian official communication maintains that the closing of the Port of Batoum is not a violation of the Berlin Treaty.

The French Government has expelled the Duc d'Aumale in consequence of his having protested against the removal of his name from the Army List.

The bill before the French Chamber authorising the Panama Canal Lottery Loan has been withdrawn.

The Eton and Harrow match was won by Eton. with six wickets to spare.

OBITUARY.—Surg.-Major J. F. N. Wise, Ben. Ret.; Capt. B. Hamilton, H.M.'s late Indian Navy; Sir Henry Hope Graham, C.B.; Sir Edward Clarence Kerrison; Lieut.-Col. Le Mesurier Cherry; the Hon. Edward Romilly; Mr. William Low, C.E., J.P.; Mr. Henry A. Churchill, C.B.; the Dowager Lady Pottinger; Mrs. Isabella C. A. Walsh.

VETERINARY SCIENCE IN INDIA.

YESTERDAY the first students of the Bombay Veterinary College and Hospital commenced their studies in Veterinary science at the building dedicated to its pursuit which has been thrown open for the purpose at Parel. An introductory address by Mr. J. H. Steel, V. S., the superintendent of the institution, made the students acquainted with the chief features of the curriculum proposed for their instruction, and besides pointing out the prospects in the new career opened out to them by the new College, surveyed the position of the professional practitioners in other countries, and drew attention to the important field of work which India presents to those skilled in the methods of alleviating the sufferings of the animal world. About seventy students attended the lecture, which was delivered in the upper hall of the College, a breezy apartment well adapted for the purpose.

Mr. Steel reminded his hearers at the outset that this was the first College opened in India with the distinct purpose of producing and educating independent Veterinary practitioners among the natives of India. It had therefore a great work before it, and they themselves in taking their seats for the first time in the lecture hall of the College had arrived at a very important crisis in their career. As a representative of the Veterinary profession, to which he hoped in due course they would all belong, it behoved him to tell them the work they would have to do, the position the profession occupied in the world, what might be anticipated from the qualified Veterinary practitioners of India in the future, and how that work was to be accomplished. In the several countries of Europe, where the Veterinary profession had been for a considerable time before the public, the position of its members was thoroughly well defined, and he hoped it would be equally well defined in India. The lecturer instanced Great Britain as an example. There the veterinary profession consisted of a number of practitioners scattered throughout the country, holding a good position in society, and performing excellent work in improving the conditions under which animals were kept, and in healing those affected with disease. These private practitioners were not only able to do good work, but to get well paid for it. Some years must perhaps elapse in India before the private practitioner could attain a position analagous to that in Great Britain, but a large number of posts would be available for them. In districts of England, where the people were poor and the cattle not of the higher quality, the practitioners were assisted by having conferred upon them the minor Government posts, the holding of which guaranteed to them a certain amount of practice. Probably some such method might be adopted in India, by which the difficulties attendant on Veterinary practice among cattle in the more remote parts of India might be met. The larger towns in Great Britain also absorbed a large number of private practitioners, the railway and brewery companies, which possessed a large number of horses, each having their own veterinary surgeons. A certain amount of scope existed for appointments of this kind in India, and he was besides confident that in the future there would be also a large number of openings which had scarcely anything to correspond with them in England. In many cases the Native States owned a number of valuable horses used for State, military and breeding purposes, as well as a quantity of valuable cattle, frequently imported from different parts of the world. Veterinary practitioners were required for these States, and when native practitioners were available, they would so far be absorbed in this way. A very small proportion—less than ten per cent.—of the practitioners who passed the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons in England was absorbed by the Army requirements, but there were engaged in civil veterinary practice a number who had to devote themselves to the suppression of contagious diseases among cattle. Some such organization was badly wanted in India. In the Bombay Presidency nothing of the kind existed. Veterinary officers were told off for this duty in some parts of India, with more or less assistance from subordinates attached to them for the purpose. In the Madras Presidency and in the Punjab there were organizations for preventing the spread of communicable diseases, and in other parts of India the losses of cattle had been so enormous that from time to time Government had been compelled to take notice of them and report on the outbreaks. Unfortunately little could be achieved by such spasmodic measures. In order to repress cattle disease in any country, it was essential to set about the work in a business-like way and with proper material at command. It was to be hoped that in the near future every part of India would have an organization for the suppression of these communicable diseases, and it would be the proud function of the veterinary profession to assist in their reduction. Among such diseases the lecturer mentioned rinderpest, which created such havoc among live stock, and was not unknown in Bombay; anthrax, which used to be known in Europe as black death, affected men as well as quadruped; foot and mouth disease and glanders. Veterinary schools existed in all the more enlightened countries of Europe, and in Great Britain there were four, but the Royal College was the only portal to the Veterinary profession at home. This exclusive privilege had only been obtained within the last few years. Until quite recently it had been open for any one who chose to put himself forward for the treatment of disease in animals. All sorts of empirics abounded in India, but there had hitherto been reason for their existence. It was better that sick horses and cattle should be treated by persons experienced in their diseases even when these persons had not received a strictly professional training, than that the animals should not be treated at all. But in future, now this College had been started, there would be no excuse for Veterinary practitioners without due qualification. The students would find when they became members of the profession that they would have to contend against a considerable amount of ignorance and empiricism, but he cautioned them to exercise a good deal of consideration towards these men. Many were experienced practitioners, well-skilled in the treatment of disease, and were to be respected; besides, it must be remembered, that those who had gone before had not had the advantages placed at the disposal of the present generation. In time the Veterinary profession in India would consist of qualified graduates, of whom he hoped in the course of three or four years to turn out the first batch. (Cheers.) Passing on to speak particularly of the Bombay Veterinary College, Mr. Steel remarked that prolonged consideration had been necessary in order to thoroughly develop a scheme of Veterinary education in the presidency. The College was the outcome of this, and they had in addition a field of operations in the Bai Sakerbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital, which would afford them an opportunity for study. The lecturer could not express too strongly his sense of the immense benefit these clinical facilities would give to the College, nor the thanks they owed to the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for furnishing such opportunities for imparting instruction. Eager as the natives of India were in the pursuit of book knowledge, they were not always so energetic in the pursuit of practical experience. This defect he wished to see avoided, and the lecturer hoped those he saw before him would in the course of events prove that natives of India were second to none in their zeal in this respect, for to make a thorough Veterinary practitioner a man ought to spend a considerable time in the stable, the cow and the bullock shed; he ought to be a good horseman and a fair farmer; and although not able to shoe a horse as a blacksmith would, or to put on a set of harness with the adroitness of the groom, he ought to know how these operations were properly carried out. In addition to the actual study of sick animals, the students would find lots of room for practical work within the walls of the College and Hospital. In the first place the foundations were being laid for a forge and shoeing shed, where ample opportunity would be given under a qualified farrier major for the study of the best systems of shoeing and the examination of horses' feet, with the view to testing their soundness and detecting any existing disease. Another important building was the dissecting-room and *post-mortem* house. The anatomical department would be conducted by an officer of the Medical Department, whose name had not yet appeared in the *Gazette*, but who would probably be among them in a day or two. Still another operation of practical work would have to be carried on in the chemical laboratory, where the pharmacy and appliances placed at their disposal by the Government would be available for experiments in practical chemistry. Mr. Steel then concluded by a detailed explanation of the curriculum for the first, second and third year students, impressing upon them the vital importance of devoting all their energies to the acquisition of a sound basis of professional knowledge. One important point in the scheme was that three years' study had been fixed upon as essential to the diploma. Lahore had assistant graduates after two years' study; the aim of the Bombay Government was to make the students independent practitioners, and a three years' course had accordingly been decided on. Mr. Steel said he should propose to Government that after two years' study in the College, students might be qualified to act as veterinary assistants in order that those with limited means might then accumulate the funds to subsequently attend the third year's course.

Mr. K. M. Shroff welcomed the students on behalf of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and Mr. Steel subsequently accompanied them on a visit to the animal wards, already occupied by a number of patients.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN BOMBAY

THE official note on the condition and prospects of technical education in India, which has been prepared at the request of the Viceroy, gives the following particulars in regard to the Bombay Presidency:—

There are two Schools of Law in the Bombay Presidency—the Government Law School and the Law Class of the Deccan College. The foundation of the former is due to a subscription raised to perpetuate the memory of Sir Erskine Perry, formerly Chief Justice of Bombay, and for many years President of the Bombay Board of Education. The Law classes of the Deccan College were established in 1884 with the object of enabling students of that College to keep some of their law terms while undergraduates. Both schools are affiliated to the University; but the lectures in the Deccan College deal only with the introductory subjects, which form the first year's course in the Government Law School. The students attending the Law School number 180, while those attending the class in the Deccan College number 64. The Government School of Law at Bombay seems to be on a satisfactory footing, but the following rather scant notice is all that appears in the last Education Report regarding it:—

"Seventy-nine candidates presented themselves for examination, of whom 54 successfully passed it. Thirty-four candidates presented themselves for the LL. B. Examination of the University of Bombay, of whom 13 passed."

This College (the Grant Medical) was established in 1845 as a tribute to the memory of Sir Robert Grant, who was Governor of Bombay. It was affiliated to the Bombay University in 1860 as a College for Medical education. Its students are divided into two classes—those who are educated for the University degrees, and those who are educated for the grade of Apothecary; the former numbering last year 277, and the latter 76. Besides these, there were 17 female students. Dr. Cook, the Principal, in reviewing the events of the thirty-ninth year of the existence of the College, remarks as follows:—

"It is hardly needful for me to point out how great a boon the institution of a Medical School such as this has proved to the rapidly-growing city, whose need of medical aid has annually increased with its increasing numbers, and which, while, on the one hand, it has tendered its plea for extended assistance from skilled medicine, has on the other preferred its educated sons as students in such numbers that the College is taxed almost beyond its strength and resources to meet the demands on its teaching capacity. The annual reports for several years have with pleasure and some pride adverted to this steady extension, showing that, while so late as the year 1868 the number of matriculated students was only 20, it has during the past five years averaged 66, and that during the last quinquennial period 2 alone of the 104 students have passed out to swell the rank of the qualified medical practitioners of Bombay. Amongst these, as indeed among their predecessors, there have been many who have most worthily acquitted themselves as students, and become fitted to support the character and dignity of the profession which has admitted them into its membership. The test afforded by the examination instituted by this University before conferring its degree in Medicine is a searching and satisfactory one; and all who succeed in being placed in the first or honour division at their final examination, may fairly be considered to be qualified to take their place in the higher ranks of Medicine."

In commenting upon Dr. Cook's Report, the Director of Public Instruction observes as follows:—

"Dr. Cook observes that the College is taxed almost beyond its strength to meet the demands on its teaching capacity, and he looks forward to the day when a College of experimental science, with laboratories fitted for scientific experiment and research, shall be founded in Bombay But in the meanwhile the need for assistant teachers, especially in Anatomy, is acutely felt. Hardly less essential than the increase of teaching power is the need for enlarged accommodation; and the addition of another wing to the College, and of two extra rooms to the Obstetric Institution, is represented as a pressing want.

"Of the 370 students borne on the rolls, 112 are Christians, 143 Parsis, 107 Hindus (including 50 Brahmans and 35 from the trading castes), 3 Jews, and only 5 Mahomedans. All classes of the community, except the cultivators, are fairly represented. Government and Native State officials contribute 50, pensioners 25, merchants 54, and the priestly caste 25. Sons of persons of property are returned at only 12. The wide representation of all classes of the community is a satisfactory feature, and the practical benefits conferred on the community, as illustrated by the large attendance at the College, afford the best justification for the additional accommodation and increase to the teaching power asked for by Dr. Cook."

The Grant Medical College seems to be a well managed and successful institution sufficient with such improvements as the Government of Bombay may make from time to time to meet all the requirements of the higher medical education in the Western Presidency.

The Poona College of Science, formerly the Poona Civil Engineering College, arose out of a school established in Poona in 1854 by Government for the purpose of educating subordinates for the Public Works Department.

The College is divided into four departments:—

(*a*) Matriculated students studying for University degrees in civil engineering.

(*b*) Matriculated students studying scientific agriculture in the College and the farm attached to it.

(*c*) Matriculated students who study Forestry.

(*d*) Students studying in the College and attached to workshops with the object of becoming overseers, &c.

Attached to the Engineering College are extensive workshops, which have from time to time been extended from the profits made on works executed in them. In these workshops practical instruction is conveyed, and work of various kinds executed for Government and the public. The University of Bombay requires candidates for the L.C.E. degree to perform manual work before the examiners; and this secures for the students in the College a course of practical training noticed as wanting in Madras. The students in the lower or School classes, who become overseers, &c., have to go through a workshop course of from 2 to 4 years' duration, and it is by them that the work in the shops is chiefly executed. The attendance at the Engineering College last year was 103, and the Engineering School 67. Regarding the University classes, the following passage is taken from the last Report of the Director of Public Instruction:—

"Fourteen students appeared for the L. C. E. Degree, of whom 7 passed—1 in the first class, 1 in the second class, and 5 in the pass class. Twenty-nine students appeared for the F. C. E. Examination, of whom 25 passed—2 in the first class, 11 in the second class, and 12 in the pass class. There was a large number of entries in the Junior Engineering class after the late Matriculation Examination, and several promising students have joined the College from the Province of Mysore. The Bangalore Engineering College has been abolished, and the Mysore State finds it advantageous as well as economical to send pupils here, the State paying to certain selected pupils liberal stipends to enable them to live comfortably in Poona and pay their college fees. The men thus sent are of course picked men. I can speak in the highest terms of their intelligence and industry, and their education prior to their joining this College has been most carefully conducted. I believe that somewhat similar arrangements will be made in the Nizam's State, and that, instead of keeping up an Engineering College at Hyderabad, Deccan, a few of the best youths will be selected by the State, sent to this College, and employed by the State on the completion of the course of study. I think the system will be advantageous both to the youths who are thus educated and to the States which will subsequently find them employment. The enlargement of ideas which will necessarily follow a removal from the narrow sphere in which these youths have been accustomed to move cannot fail to produce a beneficial and lasting effect on them. The pupils of this College first obtained a footing in Mysore nine years ago, and three of its alumni who went to Mysore between the years 1875 and 1876 are now Executive Engineers in charge of districts, and in receipt of salaries of Rs. 400 per mensem."

Two appointments annually to the Engineering Establishments of the Government are guaranteed to this College, which, as far as can be judged, may be pronounced to be on the whole quite abreast of the requirements of the time and place.

BEVERAGES FOR WARM COUNTRIES.

IN warm countries it is of supreme importance to use a health-giving beverage, with which in all cases and at trifling cost, the thirst can be quenched without risk of deranging the stomach and especially the intestines.

Of all hygienic products, the one uniting the most powerful and recognised beneficial properties is undoubtedly Tar.

The use of Tar-water was first favoured in England after a remarkable account eulogising its virtues written by Berkely, Bishop of Cloyne, who being on board a vessel, amongst the crew of which Typhus was making terrible ravages, noticed that those sailors who drank tar-water were left untouched by this desease.

Thanks to the ingenious preparation of universal fame, Guyot's Tar Solution, tar-water has, for some years now, regained its old renown.

A tablespoonful of Guyot's Tar Solution poured into a tumbler of water produces a pleasant and eminently healthful drink ready for immediate use.

Guyot's Tar Solution is also the most efficacious remedy for bronchial affections, colds, catarrh, phthisis, as well as for bladder diseases.

To all who have tried it, this truly wonderful beverage has afforded complete and comforting relief.

Agents in Bombay: Messrs. KEMP & CO.; TREACHER & CO. THOMSON & TAYLOR COOPER MADON & CO.

ROBBING AN EAGLE'S NEST.

To rob an eagle's nest is, even among professional cragsmen, regarded as a perilous task. But we question whether the feat has ever been accomplished under circumstances more awkward than those which were recorded as attending a Shetland fowler during his successful efforts to obtain a pair of this season's birds. The nest was built on the lofty cliffs of Ness, nearly five hundred feet above the boiling sea of the Sound. The rope by which the man endeavoured to rich his prey was one hundred and fifteen feet long, and when almost within grasp of the eaglets which he was bent on securing he found the cord too short. Determined, however, not to be baulked in his purpose, he unbound himself from the rope, and clambering over dangerous precipices, managed to reach the nest. Luckily for the daring robber, the old birds were away from home; but had they arrived about that period, the disturber of their family arrangements would assuredly have experienced an uncomfortable quarter of an hour. With two, or even one, of the eagles attacking him with beak and talons, the struggle could only have ended in one way. Even as it was one of the two eaglets seems to have been quite equal to the defence of its home, so rudely invaded. Fixing its claws in the assailant's arm, it speedily stripped it of flesh, and had the Shetlander been a more nervous subject than Scandinavians usually are, might have thoroughly unnerved him. But he was not easily discomfitted; and having secured the birds in his jersey, and carrying the ticklish burden in his teeth, he managed to retrace his steps, regain the rope, and, after a climb of an hour and a half, reached Lerwick not much the worse for his adventure.—*Standard.*

EMIGRATION TO CANADA.

ACCORDING to the report of the Canadian Minister of Agriculture for 1885, there was a considerable diminution in the number of immigrants arriving in the Dominion as compared with the previous year. Taking the past seven years in their order, we find that in 1879, the number of settlers in Canada was 40,492; in the following year the number was slightly less; and in 1881 it had increased by about 7,000. By 1882 the number of immigrants had risen to 112,458; and in 1883 it had still further advanced to 133,624 which is the largest immigration recorded. In 1884 the number declined to 103,824, and in 1885 there was a still further decline to 79,169. With regard to the destination of immigrants, the number of those who went into Manitoba and the North-West generally was 21,946. Of these, 3,831 went from Europe, 9,455 from Canada and 8,660 from the United States. A large number of those passing westward, however, went out again, so that the net settlement for last year in Manitoba and the North-West is estimated at only 7,540. The immigrants were generally of a good class, and the Minister of Agriculture reports that those who sought for land or improved farms found them, while all who sought work were employed; the demand for farm labourers and female domestic servants still remaining unsatisfied.

BRITISH INTERESTS IN MOROCCO.

FOR many years it used to be said jestingly in the European community at Tangiers, and at the military messes and clubs of "Gib" that, if at the demise of an Emperor of Morocco, it was found impossible to discover a descendant of the Prophet to add another orthodox Sultan to the interminable succession of Muley Abderahmans, some member of the Drummond Hay family would be solicited to ascend the thrones of Fez and Morocco. Somehow or another, it seemed as natural to associate the name of Sir John Drummond Hay as one of unbounded power and influence in the limited portion of the Mauritanian realm, as it is to speak of Stanley in connection with Congo, and Clive in connection with India. At length the link binding the half-savage "Pais del Moro" to the Hay family seems to have been dissolved, and yesterday there was gazetted the announcement that her Majesty the Queen had been graciously pleased to appoint Mr. W. Kirby Green, C.M.G., to succed Sir John Drummond Hay as her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary in Morocco. The intelligence comes at an inopportune moment, since there has rarely been a period in the history of our diplomatic relations with Morocco, when those relations had been more uncomfortably strained than is at present the case. It is not that the Sultan and his Moorish subjects have the slightest desire to fight Great Britain, as they would most assuredly fight the hated Spaniard. The difficulty between Morocco and England, with two other of the Great Powers, is simply that the Sultan's Government sulkily refuses to come to any kind of reasonable terms which would develop extended commercial intercourse between the North African Empire and the nations of the West. It takes two parties, it is said, to make a quarrel, but for a fit of the sulks, one contributor is quite sufficient to make two people feel very miserable. Morocco sulks. She is almost as ill-conditioned as that surliest of all nations, Corea. The Ministers of England, France, and Germany recently submitted an exhaustive commercial treaty to the Government of the Sultan; but it is has just been announced that negotiations have ended in entire collapse, the Imperial Commissioners having refused point-blank to sign the treaty, or even to signify their approval of the leading provision therof.

There are many more mercantile firms in London than the ordinary public are aware of which transact a very large business with the ports on the Mauritanian seaboard; and the high hopes entertained of a large development of our trade through the agency of a comprehensively liberal commercial pact with the Moor have, for the time, been bitterly frustrated. The extent of the disappointment may be estimated when attention is drawn to the fact that English trade in Morocco has almost trebled in amount, and that at present nearly half the entire commerce of the Moorish Empire passes through the hands of English merchants or English agencies. What the treaty of commerce mainly proposed to do was to modify the well nigh prohibitive export duties which cripple our trade with the Moors, which practically prevent us from availing ourselves of the vast herds of cattle and the excellent horses which, were the duties lighter, might in less than a week find their way from Tangiers and Tetuan to Plymouth, As it is, the garrison at Gibraltar is dependent for its daily beef on the cattle trade with Morocco; but, while the Moorish graziers now export scores of beeves every week in the year, they might, under the provisions of a more reasonable tariff, export thousands to English ports. The "distringas" virtually placed on the exportation of horses from Morocco approaches the exasperating in its afflictiveness. An active and hardy barb, at fleet and graceful a jennet as ever ambled on the Allamedes of Seville or Cordova, can be purchased at Tangiers for less than ten pounds; but an export duty of much more than the prime cost of the animal hopelessly cripples the European dealer in horses. It is the same, or nearly the same, with the enormous agricultural and mineral wealth of a country abounding in metalliferous mountain ranges and in fertile plains. For want of a civilised system of commerce the ore lies perdu in the bowels of the rocks, the crops rot in the fields. Morocco is eminently a food-producing country, and, if we could only persuade her rulers to come to a fair business understanding with us, she would not only sell us what we want in the way of provisions, but she would buy from us an immeasurably larger quantity of our manufactured commodities than she actually consumes. In justice to the Commission nominated by the Sultan to arrange the treaty, it must be admitted that some reasons have been given for their refusal to come to terms with the diplomatic agents of Great Britain, France, and Germany. The Moorish officials urge that the Sultan's subjects are inconveniently addicted to getting themselves made citizens of foreign States by seeking and obtaining consular protection, and that when they have once come under the beneficent ægis of the consular flag they successfully evade the Moorish laws, decline to acknowledge the Sultan's authority, claim to have their lawsuits tried by the consular tribunals, refuse to pay taxes to the ruling Muley Abderahmans, and even go so far as to practise extortion and cruelty on their unprotected fellow-countrymen. That there is a certain amount of truth in these statements is undeniable, and the three Great Powers have to some extent recognised the existence of the grievances of which the Sultan's Commissioners complain by instructing their consular agents in Morocco to exercise greater circumspection ere they extend to native Moors, be they Mohammedans or Jews, the privileges of consular protection.

On the other hand, those Europeans who are well acquainted with the Moorish Empire may plead that the Sultan is about the most absolute of reigning Sovereigns; much more absolute than any Czar of Russia has been in modern times. At the beginning of this century, the crazy Emperor Paul essayed to ape some of the more grotesque though less ferocious of the fantastic tricks which his predecessor Ivan the Terrible used to play on his subjects. The Russians, loyal as they were and are, eventually grew tired of the eccentricities of the autocratic buffoon, and a compact band of Paul's great nobles came to the conclusion that the best thing they could do with their demented Sovereign was to strangle him, and with great promptitude and completeness they carried out their purpose. An Emperor of Morocco may comport himself more fantastically than Paul, more bloodthirstily than Ivan ever did, without exposing himself to the risk of assassination. The number of human heads which he may cut off with impunity in the course of every twenty-four hours is theoretically unlimited. And in practice, within recent times, several Muley Abderahmans have availed themselves most liberally of the Imperial privilege of decapitation, to say nothing of the minor recreations of hanging up thieves by hooks inserted in their chins to the outer walls of the city, and administering the bastinado to all and sundry. Morocco is divided into a number of governments, many of which are never visited by the Emperor; indeed, the river Sebu is the northern limit beyond which the Sovereign never passes except in time of war. He keeps his Court alternately at the three cities of Fez, Morocco, and Mequinez. He sojourns sometimes at the dual city of Saleh-Rabat, between Fez and Morocco. All these places are south of the Sebu; and in the provinces of the interior, on which the rays of the Imperial presence never shine, the government is administered by Emeers and Sherifs, whose administration is a purely diabolical combination of cruelty and extortion. There are scarcely any Europeans in the city of Morocco itself, although as regards Africa, it may be termed a cosmopolitan town, its denizens comprising Moors, Algerians, Tunisians, Egyptians, Arabs of the Sahara, and Negroes from the Soudan. The Jews of Morocco, who, to a large extent, are descended from the Hebrews expelled from Spain and Portugal in the closing years of the fifteenth century, form a large and important section of the population, and are as industrious and thrifty as in all countries their race has ever been; but they are habitually treated with contumely and barbarity by their Mohammedan tyrants. The Franks of Frangistan are chiefly to be found in the seaboard towns. Ceuta and Manilla belong to Spain, but in the Moorish towns of Tangiers, Tetuan, El Arrish, Rabat, Assamor, and Mogador there are European Consuls, Vice-Consuls, or Consular Agents, who not only protect born Europeans, but extend consular protection in a somewhat lax manner to natives who can make out any kind of a case they are of European descent, or have some sort of connection with the West. In the majority of instances these claims may be more or less fictitious, but the wretched natives can scarcely be blamed for advancing them, seeing that they have a natural disinclination to have their heads cut off, to be drubbed, brow-beaten, and taxed beyond endurance at the bidding of an irresponsible despot, or at the will and pleasure of the Sultan's provincial governors. If the reigning Muley Abderahman were a little less absolute, or exercised his autocratic authority with greater moderation, the anxiety of his maltreated subjects to obtain consular protection might appreciably diminish, and there would be no longer any grounds for the Government of the Sultan of Morocco objecting to the conclusion of a commercial treaty with England, France, and Germany.—*Daily Telegraph.*

THE CLOSING OF BATOUM.

MR. CHARLES MARVIN writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—Lord Beaconsfield once compared Batoum to Cowes. A Russian admiral went further, describing it to me as being "so small that if you were spit into it you would block it up." It could be enlarged, however, into an excellent naval station, but it could never accommodate both commerce and fleet and, for that matter, is too small even for the petroleum trade alone. The other day the papers reported that it was so blocked up with oil shipping that the vessels could hardly move. I can easily understand that, and also Russia's feeling that it would be a waste of money to spend a million or two in enlarging it for petroleum purposes when it would be still too small for the latter, and would be defenceless in time of war. A very fair Russian argument is, Why spend all this money to enlarge the port and leave it open to seizure? I do not say this justifies the breaking of the Berlin Treaty, but it is certainly one of the points of a case that has been before the Russian public for some time past, and has prepared me for the abolition of the *Porto Franco* whatever its effect on the British Government.

Besides having to decide where to establish her petroleum outlet, Russia is also compelled to fix the terminal point of the pipe line from Baku. Both are questions involving millions sterling. In 1879 Lazareff could hardly find steamers to convey his army across the Caspian. Ninety oil steamers have sprung up on the Caspian Sea since. Ten years ago Baku and its petroleum were practically unknown in Europe. This year, from April until June, 400 shiploads of oil (some of the cargoes exceeding 1,000 tons) were sent from Baku to the river Volga. This marvellous expansion of Baku will infallibly be followed by a corresponding expansion on the Black Sea side of the Caucasus. The railway is blocked with oil, and the Government has been compelled to sanction in principle the construction of a pipe line, 650 miles long, at a cost of upwards of a million sterling. Batoum, which the Turks left in a state of nature, is so full of oil shipping that a regular port must either be constructed there at once or else at Poti. Apparently, the Government has decided to make Batoum the naval station, and to shift all the commerce back to the latter port. Batoum protects Poti, but Poti cannot be said to protect Batoum. If millions are to be spent on the development of petroleum, Russia considers she has a right to protect the outlay, and the sooner the point is settled the better for trade generally.

England's old commercial interest in Batoum lapsed in 1883, when the free transit of European goods across Transcaucasia to Persia was abolished by Russia. Her newer commercial interest is now commencing, and I hope that the English shipbuilders, who are making now a number of petroleum tank steamers for the Batoum and Poti trade, will be as fortunate as the Swedes who have built most of the ninety on the Caspian. For years Batoum has been a masked fortress. The dropping of the mask will enlarge the menace to Turkey, but is it not a fact that the real evil was done when England sanctioned the surrender of Batoum in 1878, and compelled the brave, unconquered Turkish Governor, Dervish Pasha, to strike his flag to the Russians? That lamentable act, I have never approved of or palliated, while I do not think I am the only English writer who has held that Russia would sooner or later abolish the *Porto Franco* clause, which was of little value to ourselves, and kept up a sore feeling between England and Russia, whether that sore feeling will vanish now that Russia has rashly denounced the clause will depend upon the steps she has taken to abate the *Porto Franco* nuisance. I myself question it. The autocratic tearing up of a treaty is in principle blameworthy, whether the interests affected be large or small. Russia's better course would have been to summon a Conference, and put before it frankly the financial and commercial reasons impelling her to demand the abrogation of the *Porto Franco* clause. Such a course would have been a practical expression of that love of international law of which Professor Martens, of the Russian Foreign Office, is such an eloquent expounder. Instead of which she has apparently given a fresh argument to those who do not regard Russian treaty guarantees as worth the paper on which they are written, and yet who, in spite of this conviction, would honestly like to see the elimination of all unfriendly friction between the two countries.

THE COMMERCE OF NEW CALEDONIA.

A REPORT by Consul Layard, of Noumea, on the trade and commerce of New Caledonia during the year 1885 contains some interesting information on the relations of the English and French in that region. The chief exports from New Caledonia are—after minerals—hides, maize, coprah, and beche-de-mer; but a large portion of the three last items is not the actual product of the country, but produce received from the New Hebrides and re-shipped to Sydney; and a large part of the trade goods drawn from Sydney goes on to the New Hebrides in the same way, in payment to the native producer of these articles. It was with the view of keeping this trade to Noumea, and in French hands (Consul Layard says, that the French "Compagnie Calédonienne de Nouvelles Hebrides" was started. The French Government favours them in every way, while our own people are heavily handicapped. Thus Englishmen are prohibited from employing native labour on their plantations; while the Frenchman, or men of another nationality—German, Swede, American, and so forth—gets as much as he likes, in his own vessel, without let or hindrance or supervision of any kind. The Consul proceeds:—

"A British naval officer told me, with infinite regret, that he saw a magnificent crop of coffee lying rotting on the ground at 'Sea View' (or Vate), the plantation of an English gentleman named Glisson, for want of hands to pick it. An Englishman cannot get a title to the land that he honourably and fairly buys from the natives; he cannot, therefore, raise money by mortgage or otherwise to enable him to carry on his operations. The French company, on the other hand, is, as we are informed by the public prints, 'guaranteed in all its rights' by the French Government. It therefore can raise, and has raised, money on its lands. No wonder, then, that the stream of the traffic is deflected to New Caledonia, and that maize, coprah, beche-demer, and other island products figure largely in our exports. The inhabitants of New Caledonia vow that they will annex these valuable and undeveloped islands, which they assert should be a dependency of this colony in consequence of their geographical position. The note is sounded 'in season and out of season,' at every public meeting; it was made a 'platform' during the elections, and the Conseil-General, at its first session passed a resolution 'a l'unanimite,' pressing the Government at once to take possession. It is also urged that they are absolutely necessary as an outlet for the overabundant convict population—doubly so will they be when the Recidivists arrive; and 'that French interests are paramount there.'

"It is true that the French company purchased out most of the British settlers in Vate (Sandwich Islands), hoping to reap where they had not sown, and that they have established some coprah stations elsewhere. They also hold out bribes of free gifts of land to private individuals, and have given 10,000 hectares of land to the 'Societe Française de Colonisation' of France, to induce people to settle; but much land still remains in the possession of British subjects, and more is being quietly acquired; and I doubt, if the 'interests' were compared, that 'French interests' would be found paramount. Even while I write I have the satisfaction of learning that a powerful company has been formed in Sydney and the capital paid up. The intention is to establish a direct trade with the Australian colony, thus diverting a large, if not the major, portion of the island trade from hence into a more convenient channel. It will then be more than ever necessary that the understanding between England and France, to respect the independence of these islands, should be strictly observed. I have already pointed out some of the restrictions imposed on foreign shipping and trade in this colony by the protective policy adopted here—I might even say on 'British shipping and trade,' for all other is insignificant, and need not be taken into account; and if this policy is introduced into the New Hebrides a serious impediment would be placed to the development of a splendid colonial (Australian) trade. The very men who were the sufferers by that policy before—driven from sailing their own vessels in the coasting trade here—have transferred their energies and their capital to the islands, and will prove active and most valuable agents in disseminating British trade and commerce. It will be hard upon them if they are again to suffer from this one-sided narrow policy. They have been the pioneers of the trade of the islands, as they were the trade here."

THE ANNIVERSARY OF ITALIAN INDEPENDENCE.

THE Rome correspondent of the *Times* writes:—This year Italy has celebrated the 25th anniversary of the proclamation of the Kingdom; a generation of humanity has lapsed since she ceased to be a diplomatic expression. The brilliant intellects which during long centuries had been given to the service of the enemies of Italy or to the perpetuation of her divisions have become reconciled in the service of the common mother. "Italy one and Rome its capital" is not only a diplomatic expression, but is likely soon to become an ecclesiastical formula, for the signs are multiplying of the final step in bringing together all Italian interests in the coming reconciliation of Church and State, and this not by withdrawal of Italy from its sovereignty, but by the final recognition by the authorities of the Church of the wisdom and advantage to all concerned of the maintenance of Italian conquests. The very prosperity of Rome and its almost unexampled growth, bringing with it as consequence the enriching of all the old classes and adherents of the Church, has made a return to the old state impossible. If wealth does not always soften manners, it has in this case mollified the most potent antagonists of the new system and made, of the most obstinate of conservatives, whose fortunes had long been failing under the old *régime*, a class so well able to be liberal that it is probable that the whole of Clerical Rome recognizes the inevitable ruin to the entire population which would ensure from the removal of the capital of Italy from that city. This is of course no part of the inducement to reconciliation in the minds of the supreme authority of the Church; but that it must and does weigh on the minds of many of those who make the force and mass of the ecclesiastical society, there is abundant evidence. No man with the least worldly wisdom—and the successors of St. Peter have never lacked this—could contemplate the revolution in the economical conditions, of all Rome, and nearly all Italy, which would result from the restoration of the *status quo*, without shrinking from the responsibilty of causing it.

And if the gain to Italy of the reconciliation is not likely to be so great as to the Church, it will still be such that there are few Italians who will not rejoice at the prospect of its realizations, for it will add to the prosperity, order, and administrative energy of the State. The great mass of Italians are still good Catholics, but every year of this conflict between the patriot and the Churchman is weakening the latter wherever the two coexist. Only last night one of the most eminent scholars of Italy said to me, "I am a good Catholic and should be glad to go to the church every day, but I would give my life for my King and my country." But this class of men were being gradually driven over to protest, if not to Protestantism, by the unrevoked, though as we are now learning not irrevocable, *non possumus*. The *Moniteur de Rome* (Clerical organ) in a remarkable article says:—"The necessity of arranging the Roman question weighs on the Italian Government with the force of imperative law. The moment seems to have come when, in obedience to the urgent necessity to end a too regretable conflict, there is an appearance of aspiration to a loyal and sincere solution which protects at once the interests of Italy, the rights of the Papacy, the dignity and security of the Christian world." This is only one of many indications of the fact that the ecclesiastical *non possumus* has been met by a more imperious impossibility on the part of Italy, and that the constancy of the State has been rewarded; for it is not the State which has acquired any new sense of the necessity of this arrangement, but the Church which has finally come to recognize the fact that Rome cannot be again deprived of its quality of capital of Italy. The "Roman question" is answered by the progress of Italy and the operations of the laws of political economy, and the King was perhaps inspired by this fact when he announced in his opening address that Italy is made, for its making is secured by peace with the Church much more certainly than by the acquisition of *Italia Irredenta.*

ENGLISH AND AUSTRALIAN HORSES.

THE following is Mr. Apcar's reply to Lord Ulick Browne's two last memoranda on the question of weights for English and Australian horses:—

I have a few remarks to offer on Lord Ulick Browne's last two memoranda.

The "mistake" I alluded to, was in not revising our scale for English horses at the time (1883) when our scale for Australians was materially altered.

Accepting as correct Lord Ulick's history of what occurred in 1883, I think that he has hardly done justice to my action in 1886.

I have already very fully set out what steps I took. Directly my notice was drawn to the advantages that English horses derived under our scales of weight, I went direct to head-quarters, and in drawing the attention of the Stewards to the matter intimated that I thought the proposal for the change should come from the Stewards.

The inaction of the Stewards forced me into making the proposal myself.

It may be as well to here repeat that I put the matter before the Stewards *as early as 30th or 31st of March, 1886 within about 24 hours of my finding out the state of affairs.* For any delay after that date the Stewards are responsible.

I am quite clear as to *weight for age* and *weight for age and class*, but it appears to me to be useless to enter into a long discussion as to *weight for age* as distinguished from *weight for age and class.*

I am not aware of a single race in India during the last sixteen years in which English horses alone ran. I think I may safely say that no such race has ever been run in India, consequently the English *weight for age* is practically non-existent, and is only of use as giving us our *weight for age and class.*

In my previous memoranda, I disclaimed most emphatically the assumption that Lord Ulick attempted to impute to me, of questioning the weights for age adopted by the authorities in England and Australia respectively.

Under the circumstances all that Lord Ulick has lately written about "*arrogance*," &c., &c., is superfluous.

Whilst thanking Lord Ulick for his belief that I am incapable of anything approaching a quibble, I would add that what I wrote on the 14th June 1886, appears to me to be sufficiently explicit, and dealt with Lord Ulick's memo. of 29th May 1886.

It will be too lengthy to instance in detail how our present English scale differs from the scale in use in England, but that it does so differ I can assure Lord Ulick that a very casual study of the two scales will show him.

As regards the statistics of two-year-old racing in England and Australia, Lord Ulick appeared to me to lay considerable stress on the fact that the Australian two-year-old scale provided for two-year-olds in Australia running as 1½ mile throughout the year.

I looked into this point, and found that the two-year-old racing at the longer distances in the early months of the Australian racing year was practically *nil.*

I am unable to gather from Lord Ulick's memo. whether he is of opinion that the revised scale of *weight for age* he advocates for English horses requires a corrective to make it also fit in as a scale for *weight age for and class*, or whether he is content to substitute it for the present scale allowing the existing rule of 7lbs, reduction when English and Australians meet to stand.

Lord Ulick still appears to me not to have grasped the difference between *absolute* and *relative.*

We in India must realize that with the two classes, English and Australian, running together, it is impossible to do strict justice between English horses *inter se* according to English opinion; between Australian horses *inter se* according to Australian opinion, and also between English and Australian horses running together.

We must meet the case, and attempt, without any suspicion of arrogance or thought of dictating to the Jockey Clubs of the two countries, to frame a scale to best meet the difficulties of the position.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

M. DE FREYCINET spoke on July 3rd, at considerable length at a meeting of the Commission appointed by the Chamber to consider the Bill presented by the Government authorising the Panama Company to issue "obligations a lots." M. de Freycinet said that since the Government had presented a Bill authorising the Company to issue these obligations, it was his duty to defend the Bill in the Chamber, and he clearly stated that, while authorising the Company to contract a new loan for 600,000,000 frs., he did not intend to patronise the undertaking, nor to promise any sort of guarantee on the part of the Government. So far as the enterprise was concerned its object was a considerable one. Besides the advantages which it must offer to national commerce, it would open a new road to the extreme East to French men-of-war in the event of complications arising in the Mediterranean, and the Suez Canal becoming interrupted. M. de Freycinet remarked that he did not care to know whether 600,000,000 frs., and three years of time would suffice to complete the canal. All he cared to do was to facilitate an enterprise in which French capital was largely interested. "The Panama Canal enterprise," said M. de Freycinet, "is French from the name of its promoter, from the Company being in Paris, and its capital being for the most part French. If this work were abandoned by France it would be taken up by other countries; it is, therefore, our interest that it should succeed."

THE HYDROPHOBIA SCARE.

THE hydrophobia scare shows signs of reviving, and we again hear of patients being sent of to M. Pasteur. In England an opinion has been gaining ground that the milder method of treating by vapour baths, on Dr. Buisson's system, is the most effectual cure which has yet been discovered, even if it cannot be relied upon with certainty in every case. The essence of the system is that the patient is thrown into a violent perspiration and kept in that condition for several days. There are several hydropathic establishments in England—one at Matlock; one on Paddington-green; another in Wilton-place; a fourth at Hastings; a fifth in Leicester-square—where the treatment of hydrophobia patients on Dr. Buisson's system is undertaken.

MR. GOSCHEN ON HIS DEFEAT.

MR. GOSCHEN on July 5th, addressed a meeting of his committee in Edinburgh. Having thanked them for the efforts they had made in his behalf, he said they must admit like men, they had been heavily cast in the struggle in Edinburgh, but not elsewhere. He felt, however, that he had done his share, in supporting at least the cause which, by large majorities in all parts of the country, seemed to be winning almost all along the line. He had no doubt that it had been one little spot of consolation, one little bright spot of satisfaction, when the telegram from Edinburgh reached Hawarden Castle. One could really scarcely grudge the Prime Minister one ray of light amid the many defeats he was suffering, and he trusted that his opponents everywhere—the Ministerial party—would be able to bear the numerous losses that were being inflicted on them in many parts of the country with the same good humour, that he thought characterised his and his friend's disappointment. As to Mr. Gladstone's rejoicing that "the capital of dear old Scotland had shaken off her chains," he would like to know what these chains had been. He was not content to wear chains, and that was his great offence. That was the offence on account of which the thunder-bolts had been hurled at his head, and before reference was made to shaking off chains let them see how many of the Ministerial candidates were able to free themselves from chains. He thought that some had been endeavouring to secure an emancipating process. They had been determined that the chains of the caucus should not bind the whole of the liberal party.

THE BALKAN QUESTION

THE *Cologne Gazette* learns from Constantinople that on June 24th, M. Onou, the Russian Charge d'Affaires, called at the Turkish Foreign Office, and stated that the Russian Government was in possession of proofs of the fact that Turkey had been working in Bulgaria in the interest of Prince Alexander, and had carried on intrigues with him and England in opposition to Russia. These facts had caused the Russian Government great dissatisfaction, and it accordingly requested the Porte henceforth to see that the arrangement established by international treaty in her vassal State should be respected. In order to give this oral communication greater emphasis, the Russian Embassy on June 26th, presented to the Turkish Foreign Minister, a note requiring the Porte immediately to pay the 200,000*l*, which Turkey had some years ago agreed to give to Russian subjects as an indemnity. It is further stated that in the note, Russia intimates that she will hold the Porte responsible for any further transgressions on the part of Prince Alexander, or of the Bulgarian Sobranje. Immediately after M. Onou's oral communication, it is added, the Porte telegraphed to Prince Alexander expressing its hopes that the answer of the Sobranje to the Prince's speech from the throne would be moderate in tone.

POSTAL NOTICE.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS, &c.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every *Friday* during the fair season, and every *Tuesday* during the monsoon.

	1886.		1886.
Tuesday	... 3rd Aug.	Friday	... 15th Oct.
,,	... 10th ,,	,,	... 22nd ,,
,,	... 17th ,,	,,	... 29th ,,
,,	... 24th ,,	,,	... 5th Nov.
,,	... 31st ,,	,,	... 12th ,,
,,	... 7th Sept.	,,	... 19th ,,
,,	... 14th ,,	,,	... 26th ,,
Friday	... 24th ,,	,,	... 3rd Dec.
,,	... 1st Oct.	,,	... 10th ,,
,,	... 8th ,,	,,	... 17th ,,
		,,	... 24th ,,

The following are the arrangements in the hours for closing Mails:—Letters and newspapers will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M. Books and Patterns up to 3-0 P.M. Registered Letters up to 2-30 P.M.

N.B.—Late letters for the Overland Mails, if fully prepaid by means of stamps, in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (2 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamers after 4 P.M. and up to starting time (5 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 4 annas. All others will be refused.

The latest hour for posting Ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices is 3 P.M.; and registered letters at 2 P.M.

Via BRINDISI.

Letters not exceeding ½ oz.	... 4½ annas.
Newspapers not exceeding 4 oz.	... 1½ ,,

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Mails for China, Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Japan, and the Australian Colonies are despatched as follows:—

	1886.		1886.
Friday	... 6th Aug.	Friday	.. 15th Oct.
,,	... 20th ,,	,,	.. 29th ,,
,,	... 3rd Sept,	,,	.. 12th Nov.
,,	... 17th Sept.	,,	.. 26th ,,
,,	.. 1st Oct.	,,	.. 10th Dec.
		,,	.. 24th ,,

Postage on Letters to China, Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Japan, is 3 annas per ½ oz., and for Australian Colonies 6 annas. Newspapers not exceeding 4 oz., 1 anna.

The latest hour for posting letters, &c., at the General Post Office is 3-30 P.M. for Ordinary Letters, and 2-30 P.M. for Registered Letters; and at Branch Offices 3-0 P.M. for Ordinary and 2-0 P.M. for Registered Letters.

ZANZIBAR MAIL VIA ADEN.

Weekly to Aden, and thence four-weekly to Zanzibar.

The latest hour for posting letters, &c., at the General Post Office is 3-30 P.M. for ordinary Letters, and 2-30 P.M. for Registered Letters; and at Branch Offices 3 P.M. for Ordinary and 2 P.M. for Registered Letters.

MAURITIUS MAIL VIA ADEN.

FAIR SEASON.—*On Fridays every fourth week.*
MONSOON.—*On Tuesdays every fourth week.*

The latest hour for posting letters, &c., at the General Post Offices is 3-30 P.M. for Ordinary Letters, and 2-30 P.M. for Registered Letters; and at Branch Offices 3 P.M. for Ordinary and 2 P.M. for Registered Letters.

MAILS FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers are despatched from Bombay to Karachi once a week, viz., every Friday, and for Persian Gulf via Karachi once a week, viz., on Monday.

PREPAID INLAND POSTAGE RATES.

	A.	P.
Post Cards, each	0	3
Letters—not exceeding ½ tola	0	6
From ½ to 1 tola	1	0
For every additional tola	1	0
Book and Pattern Packets in open covers, including Newspapers—not exceeding 10 tolas ...	0	6
For every additional 10 tolas	0	6
*Parcels by Banghy Post, not exceeding 20 tolas...	4	0
Exceeding 20 tolas and not exceeding 40 tolas ...	8	0
For every additional 40 tolas	4	

* To be paid for in cash when prepaid.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

Table showing the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 1st October 1883 and will continue so until further notice:—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters and Papers.	At General Post Office. Registered Letters.	At the Boree Bunder and Grant Road Ry. Station Post Office.
‡For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Malwa, and Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway.	P.M. 5-20	4 P.M.	P.M. 5-55
*For Poona, Dharwar, Deccan, Madras Presidency, the Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway and for Kanara.	P.M. 12-50	NOON, 12	P.M. 1-25
For Poona and Intermediate Stations ...	7 P.M.	4 P.M.	P.M. 7-55
†For Post Towns on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Gujarat, Kathiawar, Kutch, Punjab and places in the N. W. P. above Agra ...	P.M. 6-20	4 P.M.	7-0 P.M.
For ditto as far as Surat ...	5 A.M.	4 P.M. of previous day.	..
For ditto in Southern Koncan, *i.e.*, Alibag, Khed, Dapoli and also for Uran, Panvel and Belapur	A.M. 5-30	4-0 P.M.	..
*For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Poona, also for Satara, Belgaum, and other Towns in S. M. Country ..	A.M. 6-30	4 P.M. of previous day.	A.M. 7-25
For ditto on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Jabalpur, also for Central Provinces and Berar ...	6 A.M.	Do.	A.M. 6-55
For Southern Konkan, Chiplan, Guhagar, Ratnagiri, Vengurla, Malwan, and Goa, also for Alibag, Pen, Nagothna, and Mahad.	A.M. 11-0	A.M. 10-45	...

* Letters and papers, too late for these mails closing at the General Post Office, can be posted at the Boree Bunder and Byculla Railway Station Post Offices *without* fee up to 5 minutes of the departure of Trains.

† Letters for this Mail are received at the Grant Road Railway Station Post Office from 7 P.M. to 7-55 P.M. on payment of a fee of 2 annas.

‡ Letters for this mail are received at the Boree Bunder Railway Station Post Office from 5 P.M. to 5-55 P.M. on payment of a free of 2 annas.

Registered letters and banghy parcels, for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

LETTERS.—There are five deliveries in Bombay every day; at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 3 P.M., and 5 P.M.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Schooner Ebenezer, 317 tons, Captain Jas Milne, will sail to-day for Mauritius, with a general cargo.

THE s s Sumatra, 1,406 tons, Captain E R Donell, will sail to-day for Aden, Hodeida and Jeddal with a general cargo and 1,625 pilgrims.

THE B I S N Co's. Henzada, 1,340 tons, Captain H M Ingram, arrived in harbour yesterday from London (19th June), with a general cargo and 3 deck passengers.

THE s s Amana, 2,131 tons, Captain John Thwaite, arrived in harbour on the 1st inst. from Cardiff (4th July), with a cargo of 3,355 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B and P S N Co's s s Henry Bolckow, 539 tons, Captain Thomas Hughes, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh (19th July), with a general cargo, 36 cases opium and 17 deck passengers.

THE s s Lady Armstrong, 1,343 tons, Captain W C Abbot, arrived in harbour on the 1st inst. from Middlesbro (July 2nd), with a cargo of railway material. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co.

THE B I S N Co's. s s Euphrates, 499 tons, Captain J B Macfadyen, arrived in harbour on the 1st inst. from Kurrachee (29th July), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Miss. Mackenzie, Lt Col Bryant and 18 deck.

THE s s Knight of St Patrick, 1,496 tons, Captain R H Jones, arrived in harbour on the 1st inst. from Liverpool (June 10th), with a general cargo and Mr. W H Allerton as a passanger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co.

THE s s Victoria, 2,207 tons, Captain W Russell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow (June 29th), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Roch, Mr Lyon, Captain Orr, Mrs Batten, Mrs Poignand, Mr Service and Mr Finch. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W and A Graham and Co.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

2ND AUGUST.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S. S. Armenia ..	2218	S. Young	B	W. and A. Graham & Co.
,, Inchulva ...	1453	J. Holliday	D	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Clan Sinclair	1911	C. E. Darby	F	Finlay, Muir&Co
,, Anglo-Indian	1371	J. H. Franks....	G	M. Mackenzie & Co.
,, Dago........	1239	W. H. Bissett ..	H	Finlay, Muir&Co
,, Sumatra....	1406	E. Dowell	K	Hajee Cassum.
,, Restitution.	2171	R. Abbot	L	McCulloch & Co
,, Eden Hall..	2353	A. B. McDougal	M	Edward Bates & Co.
,, Berenice ..	1707	......	P	Austrian Lloyd.
,, Teddington.	1310	F. Free	Q	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Knight of St. Patrick ..	1498	W. H. Jones.....	..	K. Nixon & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
2	Henry Bolckow (s)	Hughes	Busreh, July 19.
	Henzada (s)	Ingram.......	London, June 19.
	Victoria (s)	Russell.......	Glasgow, June 29.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
2	Anglo-Indian (s)..	Franks......	Aden, Hodeida, &c.
	Arabia (s)	Kendall	Persian Gulf and Kurrachee.
	Gelert (s).........	Winter......	Moulmein.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Ebenezer, for Mauritius.
,, Sumatra, for Aden, Hodeida and Jeddah.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Victoria, for Liverpool, Glasgow, &c.
,, Helmsley, for Port Said.
,, Henry Bolckow, for Persian Gulf.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July			
29	Hajeen (s)	Neway	Kurrachee, July 17.
	Europa (s)	Whittenheu ...	Newcastle, July 1.
	Clan Stuart (s).....	Jones...........	Natal, July 7.

DEPARTURES.

July 29.—Steamers Clan Grant, City of Oxford, Wing Sang and Goalpara. Ship Star of Italy.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 2.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Sinclair s—5 bales printing paper, Balcrustna Sayba and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Sinclair s—25 cases stout, Phillips and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Dago s—23 cases matches, A Shaikadam; 200 barrels cement, Framjee Sands and Co; 1,459 cakes hard spelter, and 1,749 cakes soft spelter, H Rahimjee.

Lalpoora s—4 cases whisky and 2 cases claret, Cutler Palmer and Co.

Hydaspes s—8 cases chemicals, T Sooltanally; 7 bales wall paper, N Surufally and Co; 9 cases sewing machines, Kerr Tarruck and Co; 7 cases varnish, Abdool H Chandabhoy; 170 cases ale, 10 casks cider and 10 cases hock, Treacher and Co.

Kangra s—22 cases port, Cutler Palmer and Co.

Huzara s—9 cases champagne, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Birmania s—6 cases medicine, H Ruttonjee and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Dago s—25 cases matches and 82 cases glass chimnies, Byramjee Shapurjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Eden Hall s—200 bales wool, N Laljee; 68 bales wool, Savaldas Kirmutram; 64 bales wool, D Bhimjee; 76 bales wool, S Chimondass; 32 bales wool, M Coorjee; 29 bales wool, B Damjee; 23 bales wool, M Govindram; 63 bales skins, Farnham and Co; 20 bales wool, K Veerbhan; 114 bales wool, Julloomall Chamandas; 438 cwts wheat, Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Hydaspes s—240 cwts cloves, A Hemraj.

Gwalior s—5 cwts ivory, E Papia; 2 cwts ivory, M Soomar; 7 cwts ivory, P Khoosal.

FOR ANTWERP.

Regius s—4,002 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Helmsley s—46,900 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Accomac s—100 bales cotton, Jaitha Dewjee.

FOR GENOA.

Inchulva s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 800 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co; 410 cwts wheat, D Sassoon and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, F Masotti and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK,

Friary s—2,000 cwts rapeseed, William Bell and Co.

Restitution s—500 cwts poppyseed, Volkart Brothers; 2,999 cwts linseed R R Rughunath and Co; 6,000 cwts linseed, 4,999 cwts rapeseed, Toussaint and Boutillier; 8,004 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Medusa s—50 cwts gum, B Potosching; 220 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Medusa s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR KOBE

Berenice s—50 bales twist, S J David and Co.

FOR HONGKONG

Berenice s—1 bale yarn, P Chrystal and Co; 100 bales twist, Hajee A Esmall and Co; 100 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co; 92 bales twist R S Woonwalla and Co; 175 bales twist, S J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Berenice s—25 bales twist, S J David and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Gwaliors—2 boxes silver coin (Rs. 3,200), N S Dawood.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, August 1.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·724
Temperature of the Air	80·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer........	76·6
Dew Point	74·9
Relative humidity of Air	·20
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)...	7·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	83 7
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	77·4
General Directions of Wind*	W. WSW. SW. WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	356
Fall of Rain	0·21
Total fall during month	0·21
year	80·42
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 2nd Aug.	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 1.

Randolph, Lt, Bo 2nd Lanc Fusl, on duty, from Poona.
Muspratt Williams, Lt, Bo R A, on duty, from Kirkee,
Ducat, Lt, Bo Poona Horse, on duty, from Poona.
Cox, Lt, Bo 43rd Lt Infy, on leave, from Poona.

AUGUST 2.

Orr, Capt, Bo SC, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 1.

Wood, Lt, Mad R A, on medical certificate, to Europe.
Beaver, Capt, Bl R H A, on leave, to England.

AUGUST 2.

Maltby, Capt, Bl, 2nd Infantry H C, on leave, to Coonoor.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, July 30.)

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Mr C H Mounsey to act as Sub-Colr and Joint Mag, Madura, during the employment of Mr Winterbotham on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr O J Weir to act as Sub-Colr and Joint Mag, Cuddapah, during the employment of Mr. Farmer on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr J Twigg to act as Special Asst to the Colr and Mag of the dist, Malabar, during the employment of Mr H A Sim on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr R H Campbell to be Asst to the Colr and Mag of the dist, Coimbatore.

The R Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned Police Officers to institute prosecution under the Act XXI of 1883 for offences committed in their respective districts:—Mr M G A Worsop, Actg Supdt of Police, Tinnevelly; and Mr J E H Hasted, Actg Asst Supdt of Police, Tanjore.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn-Major J J L Ratton, MD, Surgn, Genl Hospital, and Professor of Surgery, and Clinical Surgery, Medical College, is granted furlough (m,) out of India for one year with ten days' subsidiary leave.

Surgn T H Pope to act as Professor of Hygiene. Medical College, during the employment of Surg-Major Allison on other duty, or until further orders.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev C H Pelly, Chaplain of North Black Town, to be Chaplain Ootacamund, for the usual term of two years.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Major J S Biscoe, SC, from Examiner, fourth class, first grade, to Examiner, third class, temporary rank, with effect from 7th May 1886.

Mr C H B Burlton, Ex Engr, fourth grade, subtantive pro tem., held charge of the Bellary Divn, in addition to the C Project Divn, from the 9th June to the 20th July 1886.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

‡ Lieut Colonel R F Taylor, Genl List, Infy, to be In charge of Pensioners and Holders of Family Certificates at Kamptee, during the employment of Lieut Colonel S L Hunt on other duty, or until further orders.

Lieut-Col S L Hunt, SC, to officiate as Supt of Family Payments and Pensions, during the absence on furlough of Col J W Cleland-Henderson, or until further orders.

The permission to reside out of India granted to Lieut Genl Sir H N D Prendergast, KCB, VC, is cancelled.

The undermentioned Officers are granted leave out of India under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, with effect from the dates on which they are respectively struck off duty:—Col J P Pedler, SC (mc), for 1 year, Col F Gadsden, SC, 9th Mad Infy (pa), for 1 year, Col H R, Elliot, Genl List, Infy, 11th Mad Infy (pa), for 85 days; Col A J Howes, Genl List, Infy, 16th Mad Infy (mc), for 180 days; Col E M Norie, SC (pa), for one year; Col B W Broughton, SC 27th Mad Infy (pa), for 8 months; Lieut-Col W O Foord, SC, 32nd Mad Infy (pa), for 1 year; Major G C Fenwick, SC, 1st Mad Infy (mc), for 182 days; Lieut H Lawson, SC, Wing Officer 14th Mad Infy (pa), for 1 year; Lieut H S Hudson SC, 29th Mad Infy (pa), for 1 year; Lieutenant G H Kirwan, S C, Wing Officer, 17th Mad Infy (mc), for 182 days; Lieut J C Swete, SC Adjut, 2nd Infy, Hyderabad Contingent (pa), for six months; Surgn Major R V Power (mc), for 1 year; Surgn R H Cama (mc), for 1 year; Lieut Col L F Campbell, S C Wing Comdr 26th Mad Infy, is granted leave (mc) out of India under the Leave Rules for the SC, for 183 days, in continuation of leave in India from the 17th May 1886.

Godavari Rifle Volunteers.—Surg Major E Lavinge to be Actg Hony Surgn during the absence on leave to Europe of Surg Major L Beech, or until further orders.

Coimbatore Volunteer Corps.—Mr H J A Porter to be Lieut.

Coimbatore Volunteer Corps.—Lieut P A Cole is permitted to resign his commission at his own request.

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL.

CALCUTTA, THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1886.

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

4	Per Cent. Promissory Notes ...	Rs. 97 7
4½	Per Cent. of 1870 (1885) ...	,, 99 4
4½	Per Cent. of 1878-79 (1893) ...	,, 100 12
4½	Per Cent. of 1879(1893)(New loan)	100 12
4½	Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) (Coupon)	

MYSORE GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES OF 1882.

5	Per Cent. for 20 years (1902)	Rs. 100 0 Noml.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6	Per Cent. of 1865 (1885) ...	Paid off
6	Per Cent. of 1866 (1886) ...	100 0
6	Per Cent. of 1867 (1887) ...	102 0
6	Per Cent. of 1870 (1889) ...	103 0
6	Per Cent. of 1872 (1891) ...	103 8
5	Per Cent. of 1878 (1908) ...	99 4
5	Per Cent. of 1884-5 (1905) ...	99 4
5	Per Cent. of 1885-6 (1915) ...	99 8
5	Per Cent. of 1886-7 (1916) ...	99 8
4½	Per Cent. of 1882 (1902) ...	95 0

GOVERNMENT GUARANTEED RAILWAY STOCKS.

East Indian Annuity Class A. ...	£1	Nominal.
Ditto ditto Class B. ...	£1	Nominal.
Ditto Deferred Annuity ...	£100	Nominal.
5 Per Cent. Oudh and Rohilkund ...	£10	150
5 Per Cent. Scinde, P. and Delhi ...	£20	290

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST DEBENTURES.

4½	Per Cent. of 1881	97 0
5½	Per Cent. of 1886	102 0

MADRAS MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

5	Per Cent. of 1881 (1912)	Rs. 100 0 Noml.

RANGOON MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

5½	Per Cent. of 1881 (1888) ...	Rs. 102 0
5½	Per Cent. of 1881 (1892) ...	,, 103 0
5½	Per Cent. of 1881 (1896) ...	,, 104 0
5½	Per Cent. of 1881 (1900) ...	,, 104 8

DEBENTURE OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

8	Per Cent. 1882 (1887) Asiatic	...Noml.
7	Per Cent. 1882 (1888) Bowreah Cotton	...100 0
8	Per Cent. 1882 (1892) Canal Press	...102 0
5	Per Cent. 1881 (1891) Darj. Him. Ry.	...100 0
5	Per Cent. 1881 (1896) Do. do.	...100 0
7	Per Cent. 1883 (1888) Dunbar Cotton	... 96 0
7	Per Cent. 1883 (1888) Eastern Cachar Tea	100 0
8	Per Cent. 1884 (1889) Fort Gloster Jute	103
8	Per Cent. ... ... Gessery Jute Mills	Noml.
7	Per Cent. 1882 (1887) Hooghly Mills	...101 0
7	Per Cent. 1881 (1886) Howrah Mills	...101 0
6	Per Cent. 1883 (1888) do. (New issue)	...100 0
7	Per Cent. 1886 (1890) India General	...106 0
8	Per Cent. 1879 (1889) Kurseong Darj. Tea	103 0
8	Per Cent. 1881 Kornafuli Assn.	...100 0
10	Per Cent. 1881 (1888) Sapakati Tea	...103 0
8	Per Cent. 1884 (1894) Selim Tea	...104 0
8	Per Cent. 1880 (1890) Sing & Murmah	...104 0
7	Per Cent. 1885 (1895) Titaghur Paper Mills	103 0

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ...	1 4⅝
Ditto ditto, at 3 months' sight ...	1 4 23-32
Ditto ditto, on *demand* ...	1 4 21-32
Bank Telegraphic Transfer	1 4⅝
Credit Bills (1st class) at 6 months' sight	1 4 15-16
Document Bills (1st class) for acceptance, 6 months' sight ...	1 4 15-16
Do. for payment, 6 months' sight ...	1 4 31-32

Secretary of States' drafts last Drawings, 12th May 1886—Average rates	1 5 9/16
Telegraphic Transfers, 28th July 1886	1 4 11-16

BANK OF BENGAL RATE.

(22*nd July* 1886.)

Rate of interest for on demand loan ... 7 per cent.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

BANKS AND FINANCIAL COMPANIES.

STOCKS.	Paid Rs.	½ year's Divn.	Quotations Rs.
Agra Bank, Ld.	£10	3 p.ct.	125
Agra Savings' Bank	100	6 p.ct.	125
Allahabad Bank, Ld.	100	7½ p.ct.	195
Alliance Bank of Simla... ...	100	5 p.ct.	143
Bank of Bengal	500	5 p.ct.	837½x
Bank of Upper India	100	5 p.ct.	135
Coml. L. M. Bank, Madras ...	50	......	Par.
Delhi & London Bank	£25	2 p.ct.	170
Himalaya Bank, Ld.	100	5 p.ct.	120
Mussorie Bank, Ld.	100	4½ p.ct.	105
National Bank of India... ...	£12½	2½ p.ct.	110
Oudh Commercial Bank ...	100	5 p.ct.	100
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	4 p.ct.	105
Simla Bank Corporation ...	325	3 p.ct.	300
Uncov. S. Bank (Agra)... ...	100	4 p.ct.	80

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

STOCKS.	Paid Rs.	½ year's Divn.	Quotations. Rs.
Agra Pressing Co.	100	15 p. ct.	...
Agricultural Phospates... ...	100	nil.	17
Alipore Coal Co....	100	nil.	120
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs. 9	......	Nml.
Asiatic Jute Co., Ld.	100	nil.	Lqdn.
Bally Paper Mills Co.	£10	4 p. ct.	150
Barnagore Jute Factory ...	£10	nil.	65
Bengal Coal Co., Ld.	1000	6½ p. ct.	1,400x
B. Baragunda Copper (preference A shares)	s7/6	......	3½
Do. Deferred B Shares ...	£1	......	4
Bengal Ice Manfg. Co.	100	nil.	91
Do. Mills Co., Ld.	£100	nil.	1,200
Do. Rice Mills Co.	100	......	60
Do. Silk Co., Ld.	100	2½ p. ct.	80
Do. Telephone Co.	100	$8 p. ct.	50
Bonded Warehouse	445	Rs 10 psh	280
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	nil.	43
Budge-Budge J. Mills	80	nil.	42
Burrakur Coal Co.	100	10 p. ct.	155
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	15 p. ct.	100
Dc. Steam Co.	100	3 p. ct.	99
Do. Tramways Co.	£10	y nil.	75
Camperdown P. Co., Ld. ...	100	22 p. ct.	110
Canal Press Co.	100	10 p. ct.	86
Carew & Co., Ld. (Sugar) ...	100	4 p. ct.	110
Cawnpur Cotton Mills Co. ...	100	y10½p.ct.	100
Do. Woollen Mills ...	50	y 10 p. ct.	50
Chitpur Hydraulic P.	100	5 ad.-int.	60
Crown Brewery Musuri ...	100	y 10p. ct.	110
Crystal Ice Co., Ld.	100	nil.	80
Darjeeling Himalayan Ry. Co...	100	5 p. ct.	96x
Do. & K. Hotel Co. ...	100	......	...
Deoghur Ry. Co., Ld.	100	2½ p. ct.	92
Do. Mining Co., Ld. ...	10	......	...
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	nil.	30
Egerton Woollen Mills Co., Ld...	100	6 p. ct.	120
Empress Ind Cotton Co., Ld. ...	500	2½ p. ct.	400
Equitable Coal Co., Ld... ...	250	2½ p. ct.	140
Fort Gloster Jute Manufacturing.	100	nil.	12
Gobra Tannery Co., Ld... ...	100	nil.	100
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	5 p. ct.	190
Gouripore Co., Ld.	100	nil.	70
Great Eastern Hotel	100	2½ p. ct.	92
Hooghly Mills Co., Ld.... ...	75	nil.	28-30d
Howrah Docking Co.	500	Rs.5 p.sh.	115
Do. Mills Co., Ld.	100	nil.	63
India G. S. N. Co., Ld.	100	2¾ p. ct.	93
Jheel Pressing Co., Ld.	100	nil.	70
Kamerhatty Jute Mills... ...	50	nil.	90
Kangra V. S. Co., Ld.	100	y 10 p. ct.	110
Landing & Shipping Co... ...	100	3 p. ct.	61
Lyell & Co., Ld., Allahabad ...	100	y 10 p. ct.	85
Morrison E. & Co., Naini Tal ...	100	y 10 p. ct.	100
Muir Mills Co., Cotton	200	7 p. ct.	275
Murree Brewery Co., Ld. ...	100	y 10 p. ct.	130
Naini Tal Brewery Co., Ld. ...	100	y 12 p. ct.	100
Nasmyth's Pat. Press	100	5 p. ct.	80
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	5 p. ct.	76x
Newman & Co., Ld.	100	y 5 p. ct.	90
Orissa Coasting S. N.	75	5 p. ct.	50 d.
Planters Stores and Agency Co., Ld.	£10	3 p. ct.	£11
Rajmahal Stone Co.	100	y 9 p. ct.	80
Ramkistopore Press	100	5 p. ct.	56
Raneegunge Coal Asn.	100	nil.	44
Riverside Press Co.	90	nil.	61
R. Scott Thomson & Co... ...	500	2½ p. ct.	240
Scindia Paper Mills Co... ...	£1	......	Nml.
Do. Vendors Shares... ...	£1	......	Nml.
Seebpore Jute Manfg.	100	nil.	139
Strand Bank Press Co.	100	nil.	165
Tarkessur Railway Co.	100	3 p. ct.	107
Titaghur Paper Mills	100	4 p. ct.	104
Union Jute Co., Ld.	75	nil.	110
Watson's Patent Press	100	nil.	85

TEA COMPANIES' SHARES.

(*Yearly*)

Adulpore Terai (Darig.) ...	100	4 p. ct. ‡	70
Amicable (Assam)	100	nil. ‡	Lqdn.
Amluckie...	100	7 p. ct. ‡	70
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	6 p. ct. ‡	85
Assam Company...	£20	20 p. ct.	540
Baintbarrie Tea Co., Ld. ...	100	...... ‡	100
Balasun (Darjeeling)	100	10 p. ct. ‡	81
Bengal (Cachar)...	100	nil. ‡	34
Do. contributory	80	nil. ‡	23
Bishnath (Assam)	200	4 p. ct. ‡	110
Do. contributory	100	4 p. ct. ‡	45
Borelli (Assam)	£10	6 ad-int. ‡	165
Burkholah (Cachar)	100	6 p. ct. ‡	45
Central (Cachar)	200	5 p. ct. ‡	126
Do. Terai (Darig.)	100	nil. ‡	36
Chandypore (Cachar)	100	5 p. ct.	55
Cherra (Cachar)	£10	......	50
Chota Nagpore	100	5 p. ct. ‡	40
Chumta Tea Co.	100	4½ p. ct. ‡	...
Colenial (Assam)	100	nil. ‡	Lqdn.
Cocheela (Cachar)	100	2 p. ct. ‡	29
Cuttecherra (Cachar)	100	nil. *	100
Darg. Tea & Cinchon	100	7 p. ct. ‡	127
Dehing (Assam)	90	3 p. ct. ‡	27
Dehra Doon	100	5 p. ct. ‡	50
Dejoo (Assam)	£10	6 p. ct. ‡	110
Dessai & Parbutt (Assam) ...	100	9 p. ct. ‡	80
Dhunsiri	100	5 p. ct. ‡	95
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Do. do. A...	£10	8 p. ct. ‡	156
Do. do. B	£10	15 p. ct. ‡	168
Durrung (Assam)	100	4 p. ct. ‡	36
Eastern Cachar	100	nil. ‡	31
East India Assam & Cachar ...	100	3½ p. ct. ‡	40
Endogram (Cachar)	£10	......	100
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Good Hope Tea Co.	100	40 p. ct. ‡	135
Goomtee Tea	100	13 p. ct. ‡	95
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	nil. ‡	Lqdn.
Grob (Assam)	100	nil. ‡	13
Gyabaree (Darjeeling)	75	nil. ‡	par.
Holta (Kangra)	100	11 p. ct. ‡	72
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	16 p. ct. ‡	95
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	...... ‡	47
Hopetown	100	5 ad.-int.	100
Do. contributory	80	5 ad.-int.	par.
Hotewar (Chota Nagpore) ...	100	......	100
Hunwal (Assam)	£10	......	100
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Jetinga Val (Cachar)	100	6 p. ct. ‡	70
Jhanzie Tea Assn., Ld.	£5	10 p. ct. ‡	68
Jinglam Darjeeling	100	nil.	92
Jokai (Assam)	£10	10 p. ct. ‡	130
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	nil. ‡	25
Kamptie Gwallie (Assam) ...	100	......	par.
Khobong (Assam) A	100	10 p. ct. ‡	105
Do. do. B	100	4 p. ct. ‡	105
Kornafuli (Chittg.)	100	nil. ‡	40
Kousanie	100	......	Nml.
Kunchunpore (Cachar)	100	nil. ‡	18
Kurseong & Darjeeling	250	3 p. ct. ‡	90
Do. contributory	200	3 p. ct. ‡	80
Kuttal (Cachar)	100	14 p. ct. ‡	198
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	4 p. ct. ‡	26
Leesh River (W. Dooars) ...	£10	4 p. ct. ‡	£12
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Lower Assam	47½	nil. ‡	23
Do. Darjeeling	100	nil. ‡	105
Luckimpore, Assam	£10	4 p. ct. ‡	60
Majagram (Cachar)	100	nil. ‡	19
Mesai Tea Co.	100	15 p. ct. ‡	101
Mim Tea Co.	100	13 p. ct. ‡	100
Mohurgung Tea Co.	100	nil. *	100
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	nil. ‡	15
Do. contributory	90	nil. ‡	8
Moran, Assam	80	......	30 dis
Mothola, Assam	100	10 p. ct. ‡	60
Do. contributory	90	10 p. ct. ‡	50
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Pashok (Darjeeling)	100	10 p. ct. ‡	100
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Rungamatee (Cachar)... ...	100	4 p. ct. ‡	58
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Teesta Valley (Darjg.)	100	10 p. ct. ‡	112
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Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora, and Andaree.
Local Trains between Andaree, Bandora, Mahim, and Bombay.
RAILWAY TIME TABLES—
Bombay to Bhosawal, Hosungabad, Jubbulpore, Allahabad Benares, Gya, Patna, and Calcutta.
Calcutta, Patna, Gya, Benares, Allahabad, Jubbulpore, Hosungabad to Bhosawal and Bombay.
Bombay to Nagpore and Raj Nandgaon.
Raj Nandgaon to Nagpore and Bombay.
Bombay to Narel, Khandala, Poona, Ahmednuggar, Munmad, Sholapur, Nizam Hyderabad, Raichore, Madras, Bangalore, Mysore, Nilgiri, and Beypore.
Southern Mahratta Railways.
Beypore, Nilgiri, Mysore, Bangalore, Madras, Raichore, Nizam Hyderabad, Sholapur and Munmad to Poona and Bombay.
Bombay to Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Bhownagar, Aboo-Road, Ajmere, Indore, Mhow, Jeypore, Agra, Muttra, Delhi, Lahore, Mooltan, Peshawar, Kurrachee, and Sibi.
Sibi, Kurrachee, Peshawar, Mooltan, Lahore, Delhi, Muttra, Agra, Jeypore, Mhow, Indore, Ajmere, Aboo-Road, Bhownuggar, Ahmedabad, Baroda, and Surat to Bombay.
Bombay and Calcutta to Allahabad, Cawnpore, Agra, Gwalior, and Delhi.
Delhi, Gwalior, Agra, Cawnpore, and Allahabad to Bombay and Calcutta.
Calcutta to Azimgunge, Rajmahal, Monghyr, and Luckieserai.
Luckieserai, Monghyr, Rajmahal, and Azimgunge to Calcutta.
Benares to Byramghat, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Allighur, and Moradabad.
Moradabad, Allyghur, Cawnpore, Lucknow, and Byramghat to Benares.
Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway.
Semaria Ghat to Somastipore, Mozufferpore, and Durbunga and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Sonapore, Diamond Harbour, and Canning and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Ranaghat, Bongong, Ramnuggar, Damookdea, and Goalundo.
Goalundo, Damookdea, Ramnuggar, Bongong, and Ranaghat to Calcutta.
Bengal Central Railway.
Bengal and North-Western Railway.
Calcutta to Nawabgunj, Parbutipur, Rungpore, Siliguri and Darjeeling.
Darjeeling, Siliguri, Parbatipur, Rungpore, and Nawabgunj to Calcutta.
Calcutta to Kunia, Mogulhat, and Dhubri and *vice versa*.
Madras to Chingleput, Pondicherry, Tanjore, Negapatam, Trichinopoly, and Tuticorin.
Tuticorin, Trichinopoly, Negapatam, Tanjore, Pondicherry, and Chingleput to Madras.
ABSTRACT OF RAILWAY REGULATIONS AND INFORMATIONS—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
H. H. the Nizam's Railway.
Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway.
B. B. & Central India Railway.
Bhownuggar-Gondal Railway.
Rajputana-Malwa Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Sind Punjab and Delhi Railway.
Indus Valley, Khandahar, and Punjab Northern Railways.
Madras Railway.
Mysore State Railway.
South Indian Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway
Patna and Gya State Railway.
Tirhoot State Railway.
Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway.
Nulhati State Railway.
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES—
P. and O. Steam Navigation Co.
Bombay to Suez and Brindisi, Venice or London.
Venice, Brindisi or London to Suez and Bombay.
Calcutta to Suez and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Shanghai and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Australia and *vice versa*.
Rates of Passage Money.
Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes—Calcutta to Marseilles and *vice versa*.
Rates of Passage Money.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Brindisi and Trieste
Trieste to London.
Alexandria to Cyprus.
Rates of Passage Money.
Florio Rubattino Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Messina, Naples, Leghorn and Genoa.
Rates of Passage Money.
Anchor Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rate of Passage Money.
Hall Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
Clan Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
Campagnie Nationale De Navigation.—
Rates of Passage Money.
The Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Co.—
Rates of Passage Money.
British India Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Madras, &c., and Calcutta and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Kurrachee, Bushire and Bussorah and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Chittagong, Akyab and Rangoon and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Moulmein, Malacca and Singapore and *vice versa*.
Madras to Vizagapatam and Rangoon.
Rates of Passage Money.
Irrawady Flotilla Co.—
Rangoon to Mandalay and Bassein and *vice versa*.
The River Steam Navigation Co.—
From Calcutta to Serajgunge, &c., to Debroughur.
Rates of Passage Money.
The India General Steam Navigation Co.—
Calcutta to Assam.
Calcutta to Cachar.
Rates of Passage Money.
Calcutta to Cattack (*via* Chandbally).
Rates of Passage Money.
Midnapur Canal Daily Steam Service.
Revilgunj and Patna by the Rivers Gogra and Ganges.
Routes from Calcutta to Cachar.
Gowhatti and Shillong Government Bullock Train and Passenger Services.
Rates of Passage Money.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—
Routes from Ahmedabad.
Do. from Ahmednuggur (Deccan).
Do. from Hingolee to Aurungabad *via* Jalna.
Do. from Aurungabad (Deccan).
Do. from Aurungabad to Ahmednuggur.
Do. from Mominabad to Jalna.
Do. from Aurungabad to Bheer
Do. from Asseerghur.
Do. from Baroda.
Do. from Belgaum.
Do. from Bhooj.
Do. from Bombay.
Do. from Dapoolee.
Do. from Deesa.
Do. from Dharwar.
Do. from Gogha.
Principal Routes in or passing through the Kaira Collectorate and Panch Mahals
Routes from Kolhapoor.
Do. from Neemuc
Do. from Poona.
Do. in Kattywar.
Do. from Sattara.
Do. from Secunderabad to Hingolee *via* Nandair Degaloor, and Jogiapett.
Do. from Secunderabad to Mussilipatam *via* Bezoara.
Do. from Surat.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
Horse Carriage Dak Association
Punjab Van Dak.
Dak-bearer Service.
ROUTES IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.—
From Saharanpore to Dehra Mussoori, and Landour.
To Naini Tal and Almorah.
ROUTES TO THE PUNJAB.
Amballa to Kalka, Dugshai Kasaoli, and Simla.
Jullundhar Cantonments to Dharmsala.
Dharmsala to Kokeir in Lahore (through) Kulu Valley.
Lahore to Ferozepore.
PASSENGER SERVICE, SIMLA AND UMBALLA.
ROUTES TO KASHMERE.
BOMBAY TRAMWAY FARES.
RATES OF BOAT FARES for Bombay Harbour.
SCALE OF PALANQUIN FARES.
AUTHORISED RATES for Buggy Shigram, Cab, and Victoria.

AGENTS:

BOMBAY...... Watson & Co., and Thacker & Co.
POONA ...... Treacher & Co., and Phillips & Co.
CALLIAN ...... Railway Station.
BULSAR...... Eduljee Pestonjee Dessai.
DEOLALEE...... Cursetjee Dossabhoy.
ALLAHABAD ... Railway Station.
MADRAS...... Higginbotham & Co., and G Bros.
LONDON...... G Street, 30 Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch, St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus E. C., Proctor & Co., Oxford-street.

NOTICES.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
OF
HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME
FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

ALL suffering from CATARRH, CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS or COLDS, and those affected with diseases of the CHEST, LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES should take

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Prescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medicines have failed.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP immediately arrests the Cough, and Nightsweats, and the Appetite improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and healthy appearance.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP is a rose colour, and is sold in flat, oval bottles, BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

GRIMAULT'S MATICO
CAPSULES AND INJECTION.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISCHARGES. These CAPSULES, unlike COPAIBA, have not the inconvenience of producing NAUSEA. The Injection is used in recent, and the Capsules in the more chronic cases.

ASTHMA! ASTHMA!
GRIMAULT'S INDIAN CIGARETTES.

ASTHMA, NERVOUS COUGHS, CHRONIC LARYNGITIS HOARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE, FACIAL NEURALGIA, INSOMNIA, are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes

TO MOTHERS!
GRIMAULT'S WORM BONBONS.

An agreeable vegetable sweetmeat for children; they are guaranteed to expel all kinds of intestinal worms promptly without pain or danger.

GRIMAULT et CIE., PHARMACIENS DE 1RE CLASSE, PARIS.

DUSART'S SYRUP & WINE
OF
LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

They enrich the blood, and strengthen and restore of the vital energies. Phosphate of Lime is the substance most necessary to our existence, and is indispensable for the formation of the bony and muscular system. When the body lacks the proper amount of Phosphate of Lime it gradually wastes away, and as soon as such symptoms are observed Dusart's Syrup (which is the natural restorer) should at once be taken.

DUSART'S SYRUP and WINE of inestimable benefit to CONVALESCENTS, OLD or WEAKLY PEOPLE; and RICKETY CHILDREN find in them the calcareous elements required for the solidification of the bones.

DUSART'S SYRUP and WINE are the best TONIC for LYMPHATIC subjects, and all suffering from DEBILITY, POORNESS of BLOOD and the EXCESSES of YOUTH. DUSART'S SYRUP arrests DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, and is well adapted to MOTHERS while SUCKLING and during PREGNANCY

CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE
OF
PEPSIC-PEPTONE
TONIC, DIGESTIVE, AND NUTRITIVE.

CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE nourishes and sustains the Sick and Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by the process of digestion; and is far superior to Beef, Teas Jellies, and Meat Extracts which cannot nourish the body if the digestive organs are weakened.

This delicious Tonic Wine contains active PEPSINE and PEPTONE or "*perfectly digested meat*," ready for immediate assimilation with the blood.

The reconstituent properties of CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE are acknowledged in the London and Paris Hospitals; where it is largely used for all affections of the STOMACH, LIVER, and INTESTINES, and for INDIGESTION, DISTASTE FOR FOOD, ANÆMIA, CONSUMPTION, DIABETES, DYSENTERY, FEVERS; in extreme weaknes and exhaustion arising from TUMOURS, CANCEROUS AFFECTIONS, and all wasting diseases, wherever an extra amount of nourishment is required.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSIC-PEPTONE WINE cannot be too highly recommended as a TONIC STIMULANT RESTORATIVE to the AGED, DELICATE FEMALES, Lymphatic and Subjects children, and to increase the quantty and richness of the milk while suckling.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE
275 PEARLS.
(Dialysed Pepsine.)

These Soluble Pearls contain in each, 4 grains of pure (sheep) Pepsine capable of digesting 150 times its weight of meat.

INDIGESTION, WIND ON THE STOMACH, FEELING OF HEAVINESS, SICKNESS, LOSS OF APPETITE AND HEADACHES ARE CURED with the first dose of CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS.

CHAPOTEAUT'S MORRHUOL.
The ACTIVE CURATIVE PRINCIPLES extracted from 25 times their weight of
COD-LIVER OIL.

The Paris Medical Tribune has lately published the discovery by Mr. Chapoteaut of Morrhuol, the curative and active principles isolated from the oily and indigestible part of Cod Liver Oil.

CHAPOTEAUT'S MORRHUOL is contained in small soluble capsules, each of which represents twenty-five times its weight, or more than a teaspoonful of Cod-Liver Oil.

From the experiments made in the hospitals, it has been proved that MORRHUOL is more efficacious than Cod-Liver Oil, and that BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, NIGHT-SWEATS, PAINS IN THE CHEST, AND CONSUMPTION, yield to its influence; after the first few doses the sleep becomes sound and the appetite returns, which at once indicates an amelioration.

PALE, WEAKLY CHILDREN with NO APPETITE, and those inclined to be RICKETY or afflicted with SCABS, RUNNING SORES ON THE NECK AND FROM THE NOSE AND EARS, and who are continually SLEEPLESS and RESTLESS, find in MORRHUOL the curative and calming properties which these affections require, and an increased appetite and healthy appearance soon prove the truly wonderful effects of this remedy.

P. CHAPOTEAUT, CHEMIST, PARIS.

PELLETIER'S QUININE CAPSULES

Pelletier.

These capsules contain 2 grains each of PURE PELLETIER'S QUININE in its unaltered state; they are soft and unlike other capsules are immediately soluble in the stomach, thus affording prompt relief in INTERMITTENT FEVERS, AGUE, MALARIA, AND FEVERS of a PUTRID or TYPHOID character NEURALGIA, HEADACHES, and RHEUMATISM.

Each capsule bears the name "Pelletier," which is the best guarantee of purity.

KANANGA OF JAPAN.

KANANGA WATER, the most delightfully refreshing toilet Water.

It strengthens and invigorates the skin, and imparts a delicate and elegant fragrance to the body.

KANANGA EXTRACT.—The most fashionable perfume for the handkerchief.

RIGAUD & CO., PERFUMERS, PARIS.

JULIENS PURGATIVE FRUIT,
A refreshing vegetable laxative BON-BON.

JULIEN'S FRUIT Purgative is exclusively a vegetable composition, and has the appearance and taste of a delicious Bon-Bon.

It is perfectly harmless, and is the best remedy for

CONSTIPATION,	LIVER COMPLAINTS,
SICK HEADACHES,	DISPEPSIA,
DYSENTERY,	OVERHEATED BLOOD,
GASTRALGIA,	ERUPTIONS,

Its refreshing and purifying qualities are invaluable to persons predisposed to headaches, biliousness, and apoplexy; while it prevents convulsions in children, and is very useful in all infant disorders.

JULIEN, 8, Rue Vivienne, Paris.

MIDY'S SANDAL CAPSULES.

MIDY'S CAPSULES containing 5 drops of pure distilled SANDAL Oil will stop any discharges in 48 hour whatever may have been their colour or abundance without any of the disagreeable after effects of Copaiba and Cubebs

MIDY PHARMACIEN, PARIS.

All the above may be obtained from THOMPSON & TAYLOR, KEMP & Co. Ld. TREACHER & Co., Ld., COOPER, MADON & Co. Ld and any Chemist in Bombay.

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MARCKS AND COMPANY.

LADIES' WATCHES.

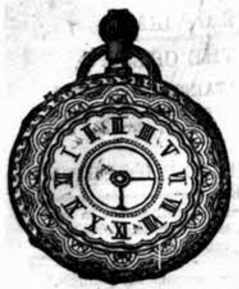
FIG. 10.

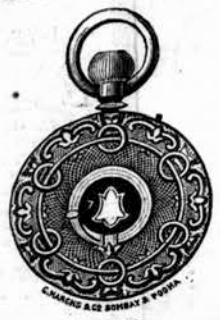
FIG. 11.

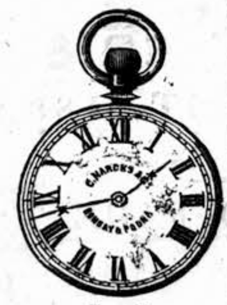
FIG. 12.

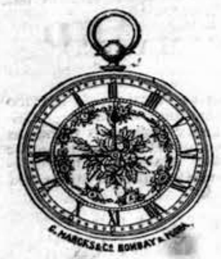
FIG. 13.

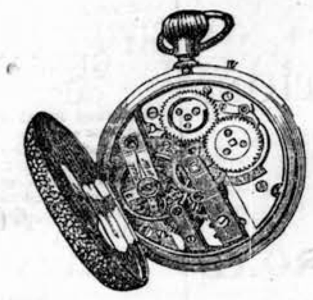
FIG. 14.

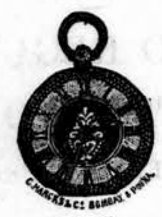
FIG. 15.

THE above illustrations of Ladies' Plain Watches will serve to give a fair idea of the sizes usually worn. Fig 10 is a keyless half-hunter; Fig. 11, a keyless hunter; Fig 12, keyless crystal face; and Fig. 13, a key winding crystal face. The details of the case ornamentation exhibit, of course, an endless variety. In ordering, it will suffice to state whether the Watch is preferred plain, engine-turned, engraved, enamelled, or jewelled, and the dial of gold or of white enamel. The seconds hand is generally dispensed with in Ladies' Watches.

Watches with lever movements will be as large as illustration No. 10. Still smaller sizes can only be made in cylinder, and they cost more in proportion, as they measure less. Fig. 15 represents the smallest size we make in this plain form. Rs. 125.

A keyless hunter of the same size, enamelled dark-blue, or green, and set with diamond, Rs. 600.

		Rs.	a.
Silver keyless hunting, plain, engine-turned or engraved, like illustration 11		45	0
Do.	half-hunting, like illustration 10...	50	0
Do.	crystal faced, like illustration 12...	40	0
Gold keyless crystal faced, like illustration 12		60	0
Do.	hunting, like illustration 11	65	0
Do.	half-hunting, like illustration 10	70	0
Do.	half-hunting, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 10	130	0
Do.	hunting, white enamelled dial, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 11... ...	125	0
Do.	crystal face, 18-carat, like illustration 12	95	0
Fig. 10, half-hunting, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial...		175	0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, keyless, leaver, enamelled		200	0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial...		150	0
Gold keyless, highest quality, fully jewelled and compensated half Chronometer		350	0
Gold Watches of the most costly make in great variety... ... ... from Rs. 200 to		380	0
The above in enamelled cases, set with pearls or diamonds ... ... from Rs. 280 to		700	0

Note.—When ordering, please quote the number of illustration.

MARCKS AND Co., LIMITED,
MANUFACTURING WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SECUNDERABAD.

OUR SPECIALITIES.

The following are a few of our Specialities in Cheap Watches which we can recommend as thoroughly good and reliable, and which already well known to the public :—

Rs. 18 A good serviceable keyless Lever Watch, open-face, in strong white metal case. Guarantee one year.

Rs. 25 Our celebrated, unrivalled "Original Campaigne Lever Watch" in white metal case. Guarantee two years.

Rs. 40 The same Watch as above, in Sterling Silver case. Guarantee two years.

Rs. 26 Our Sterling Silver Watch, in hunting case, for Ladies and Gentlemen, and in cases either Plain, Engine-turned or Engraved. Guarantee two years.

Rs. 27 The same Watch in half-hunting case. Guarantee two years.

Rs. 35 The same Watch, large size only, in extra heavy case and superior quality. Guarantee two years.

Terms strictly Cash. Postage and Packing free.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

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DUNNETT & Co.,

WATERPROOF "K" BOOTS,
LARGE STOCK TO SELECT FROM,
Prices Rs. 18, 20, and 22-8 per pair.

MOLLISCORIUM.—The new Liquid for softening leather.
DUBBIN.—For preserving leather.
SADDLE SOAP.—Invaluable for all kinds of Saddlery.
HARNESS COMPOSITION.—Highly nutritious to the leather.
ENGLISH NEAT'S FOOT OIL.—Indispensable during the rains for keeping traces, reins, etc., in good order.

&c., &c., &c.

Liquids, Compositions, and all kinds of Leather Dressings, Boot-top Fluids, Powders, Blackings, &c., &c., by the best Makers,
ALWAYS IN STOCK.

SADDLERS, HARNESS-MAKERS & BOOT-MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

ICE-MAKING MACHINERY.

HIGHEST PRIZE AWARDED AT THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, AND THE ONLY SUCCESSFUL ICE MACHINES THERE.

TRANSPARENT BLOCK ICE-MAKING MACHINES.
COLD AIR MACHINES.
SNOW MAKING MACHINES.
REFRIGERATING MACHINES FOR COOLING THE AIR IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS, HOSPITALS, BARRACKS, THEATRES, &c.

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MESSRS. H. J. WEST & CO. are prepared to enter into Contracts with responsible parties for the establishment and starting of ICE FACTORIES in any part of India, such Contracts to include the whole of the Ice Machinery, Engines, Boilers, &c. Free Delivery on the spot. Also Fixing, Starting, and Working the Ice Machinery, in full operation for one month, or longer period. MESSRS. H. J. WEST & CO. in these cases undertake all trouble and risks, and bind themselves to hand over the Plant in complete working order as a going concern.

ICE MACHINES FOR INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES.

Machines for making Half Ton of Ice upwards, constantly in hand or in stock. Ice-making offers a Lucrative Investment of Capital and time to Persons of moderate means.

H. J. WEST & CO.,
CONTRACTORS TO H. M. GOVERNMENT,
Stamford Works, 116 & 118, Southwark Bridge Road, London.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies,
Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game,
Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese
May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

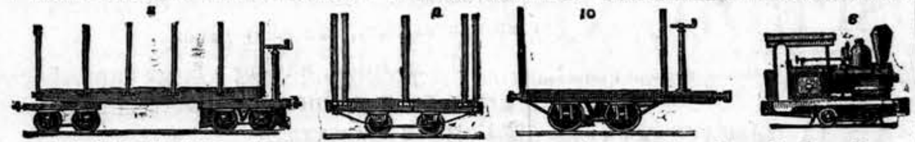
ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

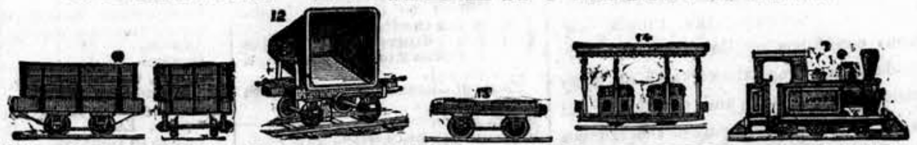
LIGHT RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS—PORTABLE OR PERMANENT.



W. G. BAGNALL will be glad to enter into correspondence and send particulars to
AGENTS FOR NATIVE PRINCES,
MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES,
ESTATE AND PLANTATION PROPRIETORS,
CONTRACTORS, MERCHANTS,
AND OTHER GENTLEMEN INTERESTED IN THE ABOVE.

MANUFACTURER OF LIGHT RAILWAYS TO H.M. GOVERNMENT.

These Works are now (April, 1885) engaged on pressing orders for the
SUAKIM-BERBER RAILWAY.



W. G. BAGNALL, CASTLE ENGINE WORKS, STAFFORD, ENGLAND.

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J. v. Liebig
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FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.
Annual Sale, 8,000,000 Jars.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, Brit. Med. Jour., &c.*

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine ONLY with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. The title "Baron Liebig" and his photograph having been lately largely used by dealers having no connection with Baron Liebig, the public are hereby informed that the Liebig Company are the only manufacturers who are able to offer the article with Baron Liebig's guarantee of genuineness.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.

Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

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For Cylinders, Valves, Shaftings, Bearings, &c.,
LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

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BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.

AGENT—J. B. K. MACBETH, ENGINEER, BOMBAY.

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HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

EBONITE FOR BOOTS & SHOES.
WATERPROOF BLACKING.
Does not injure the Leather.
Requires no brushing.
ASK FOR IT.
BLACK BUT BEAUTIFUL TRADE MARK

POLISHING PASTE, For Metals and Glass of all Descriptions.
PLATE POWDER, Does not injure the Silver.
BRUNSWICK BLACK, For Stoves or Iron Work.
STEEL POWDER, For Bright Grates and Fire Irons.
FURNITURE POLISH.
NO HOUSE COMPLETE WITHOUT THEM.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.
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THE HÔTEL MÉTROPOLE,

LONDON. S.W.

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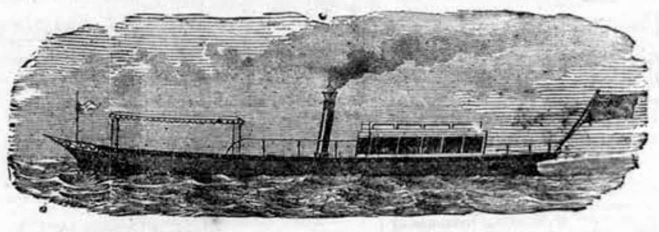

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